# BOSTON RECORDER

And Keligious Telegraph.

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#### RELIGIOUS:

#### POPISH SUPERSTITIONS.

The following extracts from the Ritual of the Romish Church for baptizing their bells, singulary exemplifies the truth of the Scripture: That men, not liking to keep God in their knowledge, their hearts become darkened; and professing themselves to be wise, they become fools. As a lamentable picture, not of the vulgar and unacknowledgeed, but of the established superstition and blasphe my practised in the nineteenth century, it calls for This Ritual has been brought light through the trials of Capt. Atchison and Lieut. Dawson, at Malta. It now appears those gentlemen were called to toll a bell, as well as fire ff patteraroes, in those rites of the Romish church off patteraroes, in those rites of the Romish church from which they so justly requested to be exonerated. Mr. Atchison published this Ritual, with various facts, showing the humiliating situation of Protestant officers at Malta, in the appendix to his tial. The original Latin is given with the translation, that its faithfulness may not be disputed. The Ritual is introduced by the following address of the Bishop of Chalons, after christening six bells in the year 1824, as published in the French papers, the year in which the trials of these officers took place:

cers took place:

The bells, placed like sentinels on the top of "The bells, placed like sentinels on the top of the towers, watch over us, and turn away from so the temptations of the enemy of our salvation, as well as tempests and storms. They have a voice which serves as an organ to express our joy and our grief. They speak and pray for us in our moubles; they inform heaven of the necessities of the earth. It is you, Mary, who will have to announce the festivals and proclaim the glory of the Lord. [Mary weighs 8,560 pounds.] And you, Anne, will be charged with the same employment. Oh! what touching lessons will you give in imita-Anne, will be charged with the same employment.
Oh! what touching lessons will you give in imitation of her whose name you bear, and whom we honor as the purest of virgins." [Anne weighs 6,300 lbs.] After singing the 50th, 53d, 56th, 66th, 69th, 85th, and 129th Psalms, the following prayer is said: "Bless, oh Lord, this water with a heavely blessing, and let the power of the Holy Spirit accompany it, that when this bell, prepared to call the children of the holy church, shall be sprinkful therewith, it may, wherever its tinkling shall be therewith, it may, wherever its tinkling shall ted therewith, it may, wherever its tinkling shall sound, cause to depart all the power of secretly plotting enemies, all the airy shades of hobgoblins, the attack of whirlwinds, the blasts of lightnings, the blows of thunderbolts, the destructions of temests, and all the power of stormy winds. And when the children of Christians shall hear the clanging of this bell, may an increase of devotion be begotten in them, that hastening to the bosom of the church their mother, they may sing unto thee a new song in the church of the saints—a song, that shall embrace in its sound the shrillness the trumpet, the variety of the harp, the sweet ess of the organ, the exultation of the drum, and the jocundity of the cymbal, until they shall, by these their services and prayers, prevail to bring down a multitude of the host of angels," &c. &c.

After six other Psalma they say "Grant we ray thee, that this bell, prepared for thy holy church, may be sanctified by thy Holy Spirit. And when its melody shall sound in the ears of the scople, may the devotion of faith be increased in them; may all the snares of the enemy, the rattling of hail, the storm of whirlwinds, the violence of tempests, be driven far away; may the angry rag-ings of thunder be moderated; may the blasts of the winds become healthful, and be rendered genthe winds become healthul, and be rendered gen-les; and may the right hand of thy power [dis-lessed in the bell] utterly silence all these aerial tempests; so that, hearing it, they may tremble at it, and flee before the banner of the holy cross of

My Son, marked thereupon."

Other prayers of a like tenor follow; but these are enough.—Lond. Evang. Mag.

#### ANOTHER MRS. FRY, Active Piety in the Capital of the Russian Empire.

In the monthly extracts of the British and Foreign Bible ociety for September, we find a letter from one of their Society for September, we find a letter from one of their agents at St. Petersburgh, communicating a very interesting account of an English woman in that city, who, for benevo-knoe, ardor and perseverance, may be justly termed 'monther Mrs. Fry.' It appears from the letter, that this woman had for a long time been in the habit of visiting the abodes of the poor with a view to relieve their temporal distresses, but it was not till about seven years since, that she became religious. "After that event," says the agent, "her labors were transformed into Christian labors; and were followed up with an ardor and perseverance. I have e followed up with an ardor and perseverance, I have er seen exceeded. In her visits to the poor she now stried books and Tracts, as well as food and rainent; and when she found persons unable to read, which was frequently the case, she made it a point to read to them, and to applain what they could not understand." At one time when here was a great demand for the Bible in the Finnis language, she actually sold her watch in order to furnish me hundred Bibles to the poor at reduced prices; and ceently, in the course of a few months, she sold more than me thousand five hundred Bibles, Testaments and Psalwa! We have heard of ladies in England and in this courty who have taken a small district, and have used every effort to put the inhabitants of it in possession of Biles and Tracts, but this zealous woman "bas taken a holes eity for her sphere, and has perambulated it alone." he following is given as a specimen of the character and ried books and Tracts, as well as food and rais e following is given as a specimen of the char ects of her visits.

On one occasion she furnished a certain poor family with On one occasion she furnished a certain poor family with a Psalter: it was the first sacred book they ever possessed, and it was hoped that great good would result from it. Acordingly, in the course of a week, my friend called to see that had become of the newly purchased volume. As she attered the room, she found a young person reading it; and fier a few observations on the excellency of the Scriptures, the course of the same which begins with "Blessed is the man whose transgression is forger and whose sin is covered, unto whom the Lord important products of the same whose sin is covered, unto whom the Lord important products and whose sin is covered, unto whom the Lord important products are said to whose spirit these is no soliton. en and whose sin is covered, unto whom the Lord imteth not iniquity, and in whose spirit there is no guile."
thin partition separated this family from several others;
see of whom hearing an unusual conversation, came intesther and another followed, until seventeen persons were
larger or standing around her, listening to the words of
tenal life. This was a fine opportunity, and it was not
tenal life. This was a fine opportunity, and it was not
tenal life. The sum of the explained to them the
tenare of divine forgivness, and the only way in which it
table to obtained; showed them how desirable it is to possess
the content of the covered home the important quesobtained; showed hem how desirable it is to possess seedness; and then pressed home the important questheir consciences, "Do you possess this blessedness? see you need it? Do you earnestly desire it?" At blenn appeals, one woman began to weep, and walk-y. "Stop," said my warm-hearted friend, "stop; ber that our Lord Jesus Christ shed tears over the colours, and it is no different forms. enember that our Lord Jesus Christ shed tears over the sis of others, and it is no diagrace for you to weep over zer own sins. Come back, and hear more about it." The sman returned and the subject was continued, until the state became a Bochim, "a place of weepers;" every one is in tears: and when she arose to come away, they asked it, with much solicitude, "When will you come to see us signis." I am happy to say she has been to see them again, at has provided them with fifty copies of the first book for didner; and hundreds of persons in that neighborhood are bring advantages from her visit; some are learning the chalact; others are reading the Scriptures with which she has furnished them; and others listening, perhaps for the list time in their existence, to the joyful sound, "Believe a the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved."

not this cheering? Is not this the way to promote a ad? It only one in twenty of the disciples of Christ to evince an equal solicitude for the salvation of single world soon turn the wilderness into a fruitful field.

#### AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY. CIRCULAR.

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CIRCULAR.

The Executive Committee of the American Tract Society feel constrained, in duty to the interesting cause committed to their management, to spread before the Christian community a view of the present state of the finances of the Society, and to appeal to them for the aid that is necessary for prosecuting its arduous work.

At the last stated meeting of the Committee, the Society's Treasury was entirely empty; members of the Committee had been of late frequently compelled to raise considerable sums, on their own personal responsibility, to meet demands for paper and printing; and they were, at the time of the meeting, under personal obligations for \$7,904.96, to be paid previous to January 1; and for the further sum of \$7,488.82, to be paid previous to the first of April following; making a total of \$15,393.78, which must be paid previous to the best mentioned day, exclusive of the expenses necessarily to be incurred in the Society's operations in the intermediate time.

For the Valley of the Mississippi—in sustaining the

intermediate time. For the Valley of the Mississippi—in sustaining the Society's faithful travelling Agents; in the grant of more than 1,390,000 pages of Tracts for gretuinous distribution; and in seeding into that country upwards of 20,000,000 pages of Tracts on sale at cost—the Committee have, within one year, expended not far from Theenty Thousand Dollars. Of this amount, it is pleasing to them to state, that there one year, expended not far from Theenty Thousand Dollars. Of this amount, it is pleasing to them to state, that there has been received from the West, during the year, chiefly in payment for Tracts, the sum of §11,813 41; besides which there has been contributed to the Society, during the same time, in donations expressly for the Valley of the Mississippi, §691 36. But the receipt of both these sums united, leaves a draft upon the Society's Treasury for Tract circulation at the West, during one year, of upwards of Seven Thousand Dollars. The Committee have been and will be called to make large expenditures for other destitute portions of our country, especially at the have been and will be called to make large expenditures for other destitute portions of our country, especially at the South; for the circulation of Tracts in Greece, in Burmah, and other foreign parts; for procuring stereotype plates and engravings; increasing the number of the Society's publications and the stock of Tracts in the General Depository; giving credits to feeble Auxiliaries; and in various ways extending the interests and usefulness of the Tract cause.

It will be apparent to all, that, with no permanent funds whatever, with an exhausted Treasury, and such heavy results.

It will be apparent to all, ahat, with no permanent funds whatever, with an exhausted Treasury, and such heavy responsibilities already resting on members of the Committee, the Society's operations cannot be continued on their present scale of extent without very liberal contributions to its funds; and yet the Committee state, with pain, that the amount of donations within the last quarter has been less, by the sum of \$2,553 08, than in the corresponding quarter of the last year; and that the whole amount of donations expressly given for the West, during the last three months, is only \$31.

At the same time, in every other respect except that of

At the same time, in every other respect except that of pecuniary supplies, the motives to proceed vigorously in every department of the Society's operations were never more powerful than at present; and it would therefore greatly affict the Committee to be compelled to curtail them. They have given evidence of their reluctance to do so by commissioning within the last four weeks three additional travelling Agents, raised up by Providence to enter into the wide field already referred to in the Valley of the Mississippi. The dearth of qualified ministers of the Gospel in that portion of our country; the alarming progress of vice, infidelity and soul-destroying error; the destitution of the young of the means of religious knowledge; the facility with which some portion of Gospel truth may be conveyed by Tracts, without delay, to all; the readiness manifested by Christians at the West to co-operate in this work; and the Divine blessing which has been shed down upon the Society's past labors in that region; all targe the Committee, instead of desisting from their prosecution, to pursue them with undiminished zeal, under a confident trust that He, who of love, will continue to it his gracious support, and that behalf.

To incite them to promptitude of action in the extremity At the same time, in every other respect except that of

behalf.

To incite them to promptitude of action in the extremity which has called forth this address, the Committee add a To incite them to promptitude of action in the extremity which has called forth this address, the Committee add a few brief extracts from their recent correspondence.—"I rejoice," says a faithful Agent at the West, "in the prospect of your sending us another fellow-laborer in this wide field. Let him come and see the need of light, and the pleasure with which it is received, and if he loves God, and feels for the souls of men, he will do all he can do, to advance this cause."—"I feel," says another, "that the efforts I am here making to spread the Gospel will cause a new string in the harps of glory to be struck, even while eternity rolls on; and that, should I be permitted, through boundless grace, to sit down on the right hand of our Emmanuel's throne, a retrospect of these efforts will cause a new thrill of joy to vibrate for ever in my breast."—Another says, "I expected, that the good seed we have sown would show fruit in the Great Day; but God has afready blessed our efforts. Numbers, in this and the adjoining County, are now asking the way to Zion, and crying out in earnest, What must we do to be saved?"—A most successful Agent in the Southern part of the Valley, after stating its lamentable destutution of the means of grace, and especially the great dearth of ministerial labor, says: "In view of all these facts, who can fail to see the immense importance of furnishing this whole country with Tract preachers, as almost the only means of salvation with which they can now be supplied?—May God." be adds, "deliver his churches from the guilt of abandoning this most important and needy section of our land!"—"In my seclusion here in these Western Wilds," says a Gentleman residing far beyond the Mississippi River, "my heart, at times, is ready to sink within me at the slowness of Evangelical movements towards poor, neglected, unknown Arkansas!"

Such is the character of the appeals made to the Committee from the country West of the Alleghany, already embra-

such is the character of the appeals made to the Committee from the country West of the Alleghany, already embracing between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 of our population, and soon to constitute the majority of the inhabitants of this

great and growing community.

The Committee feel, that the God of all mercy and grace The Committee feel, that the God of all mercy and grace has laid upon them a most solemn responsibility; that the glorious Rodeemer of sinners urges, by clear indications, the duty of spreading, in greater numbers, these messages of salvation through his atoning blood; and that the Holy Spirit, whose gracious influences have given so much effect to their perusal, will, in answer to prayer, continue to bless them, to the endless felicity of multitudes of our fellow-men. No obstacle presents itself to the most enlarged and liberal efforts, but the want of pecuniary means. The extent of efforts, but the want of pecuniary means. The extention want the Committee have fully and candidly stated. grent; it is orgent, it is immediate; it presses on the is great; it is urgent, it is immediate; it presses on the hearts of the Committee; and they now appeal to the friends of Zion for the aid that is essential to the prosperity of this Cause, trusting in Him who holds all hearts in his hands, that it will be promptly and cheerfully bestowed.

The Committee would suggest to all the Society's Auxiliaries to make their donations as large, and to forward them as early as practicable; and in case any thing is now due for Tracts, to make remittances without delay.—They have also that many individuals and each each few late will be been also that many individuals and each few late will be iaries to make their donations as large, and to forward them as early as practicable; and in case any thing is now due for Tracts, to make remittances without delay.—They hope also, that many individuals, male and female, will be induced to contribute their own personal donations, according to their ability.—Particularly would they invite Ladies of all Evangelical Congregations friendly to the Society, to unite in constituting their Pastors Directors or Members for Life.—They would also bespeak the active co-operation of the friends of Tracts in diffusing these portions of truth, by the systematic monthly distribution, or otherwise, as Providence shall afford them the opportunity; and, above all, would they entreat the prayers of those who have an interest at the throne of God's grace, for wisdom to guide the Committee in every emergency, and for his blessing on the Society in all its extended interests and concerns. By order of the Executive Committee of the American Tract Society.

Attest, William A. Hallock, Cor. Secretary. Tract Society. JAMES MILNOR, Chairman Attest, WILLIAM A. HALLOCK, Cor. Secretary. New-York, November, 1829.

NOTE .- \$20 constitutes a Life Member; the addition of \$30, or \$50 paid at one time, a Life Director. Remittan ces should be addressed to Mr. William A. Hallock, Cor responding Secretary, 144 Nassau-street, New-York.

The spiritual condition of the United States Army.

—The United States army is almost wholly destitute of religious privileges. Stations where there are several hundreds of men with their families, have no Gospel ministry. Christian ordinances are not administered. Poblic worship is not maintained. The Sabbath is unhallowed. The courth grow an without religious instruction. is not maintained. The Sabbath is unhallowed. The youth grow up without religious instruction. The afflicted, the sick, the dying, have none of the hopes and consolidations of Christianity presented to them. The dead are not honored with Christian burial. Can there be any thing more astonishing in our age and country? Yes. What is it! It is the apathy of the whole nation in relation to this ashiect.

# SABBATH DEPARTMENT.

EXAMINATION

OF CERTAIN DOCTRINES OF THE FRIENDS OF SABBATH MAILS. Continued. CHAPTER VIII.

The danger to be apprehended from the prevalence of infidelity in our country.

of infidelity in our country.

Gen. Washington, in his Farewell Address, remarks, "that both reason and experience forbid us to expect, that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle." "Where is the security (he asks,) for property, for reputation, for tife, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths, which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice?" The same venerable patriot remarks, "that of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are invalspensable supports," and then adds, "In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who should labor to subvert these great pilotism, who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness."

lars of human happiness." Infidels in this country are laboring to subvert "these great pillars of human happiness." They would absolve government from its allegiance to God, by persuading our rulers that they are not at liberty to know any religion; they would trample upon the sacred institutions of Christianity, and excite the prejudices of the people against those who dare to love and serve the Lord. If these nices used excepting to their wishes will not the sense upon ceed according to their wishes, will not the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which bind our rulers to their duty, and are "the instruments of investigation in courts of justice?" And will not the sense of moral obligation desert the bosom of our citizens, in their intercourse with each other? And then, I may ask with emphasis, where will be securily for property, for reputation, or for life? What security can we have for the integrity of private citizens, when they shall, by the influence of inficitizens, when they shall, by the influence of infi-delity, be delivered from the lear of Him who seeth in secret: or what confidence can we have in the integrity of rulers, who feel that they are not even at liberty to "know what religion is true or what is

The opinion of General Washington, that there can be no "national morality without religious prin-ciple," is an opinion, founded upon universal expeeight," is an opinion, founded upon universal experience. Nor is it less true that a republican government cannot exist long without national morality. The celebrated Montesquieu says, "There is no great share of probity necessary to support a monarchical or despotic government. The force of laws in the one, and the prince's arm in the other, are sufficient to direct and maintain the whole; but in a popular state, one spring more is necessary, (viz.) VIRTUE." \$\pm\$—Sidney, in his treatise on government, lays it down as an established principle, that "liberty cannot be preserved if the manners of the people are corrupted."

The truth is, that nations must be governed, or

they cannot exist. And it is equally certain, that those who will not be governed by the moral influence of religion, must be governed by physical powers. When a nation submits to the moral governging their own political concerns, and can be nappy and prosperous under republican institutions: the eternal principles of right and wrong, as laid down in the scriptures, are impressed upon their hearts, and they are prepared to be free. But where a people reject the moral government of God, we have not only his word that he will rule them with a "rod of iron," but it is evident from the history of nations, and from the nature of the case, that they cannot exist under a popular form of gov-

The republics of Greece, (if they are entitled to that name,) had ingrafted upon their Idolatry, many of the duties and some of the doctrines of revelation, which they had borrowed from the Jewish people. They believed in a superintending providence; and though their very religion authorized many wicked things, yet they practised some of the cardinal virtues, from the fear of the gods. In Athens, chastity was held in such reputation, in the prosperous days of the commonwealth, that a man who frequented the company of lewd women, was not permitted to address the people. As this sense of religious obligation passed away, the small por-tion of rational liberty which they enjoyed, passed away with it; and their condition continued to wax worse and worse, until the unprincipled Pericles, could, to gratify the resentment of a prostitute, destroy the Samnians; and to satisfy his private malice against the Magarensians, and avoid a prosecution for theft and speculation, involve the states of Greece in the famous Peloponessian war, which

completed the ruin of the Athenian commonwealth. The Romans, too, (says Montague,) founded their republic upon the fear of the gods. They believed in a future state of rewards and punishments. and in a general superintending providence.

Cicero, speaking of the conquests of Rome, says We neither exceeded the Spaniards in number nor the Gauls in strength, nor the Carthagenians in craft, nor the Greeks in arts and sciences. But we have indisputably surpassed all nations in the universe in piety and attachment to religion. We excel in the great point of true wisdom, a thorough excel in the great point of the wastern, conviction that all things below are governed and directed by a divine providence." This is that Cicero who saved the republic, (when quite on the wane,) from the conspiracy of Cataline; but when she had become infected generally with the Epicurean philosophy, (which was very nearly allied to the opinions of our modern infidels,) her decline was rapid, until her corruption of manners prepared her, first, for the triumviral tyranny of Crassus Pompey and Cæsar; and then for the reign of a

I have mentioned these ancient nations for the purpose of shewing, that when these people who had not the law of God, enjoyed any thing like lib-erty, it was in virtue of their obedience to some of the principles of a revelation which they had re-ceived by tradition, and incorporated with their Idolatrous systems; and that when, through the prevalence of infidelity, they became regardless of these borrowed rays of divine light, which they possessed, they prepared their necks for a yoke of bondage.

But when we come to modern times, and speak of that part of the world where the darkne heathen Idolatry has fled before the light of the gospel, the case becomes more clear. The contest ur country is not between the religion of the Greeks or Romans, and Christianity; but between the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the na-

The experiment which infidels in our country wish to make, has been fully tried by a refined and enlightened people; and if similar effects may be \* Hartford Ed. of Washington's Farewell Address,

page 23.
† page 23.
† Spirit of Laws, Book iii. chapter 2.
§ See Plutarch's Life of Pericles.

|| Montag. Ant. Republ. 294.

expected to result from the like causes, the bloody history of the French revolution may be traced as the prophetic page for this country, whenever the principles of the new school shall become predomiprinciples of the new school shall become predominant. That unhappy nation, for many years previous to the revolution, was thoroughly saturated with infidelity. The profligate and demoralizing example of the Regent Duke of Orleans, and his associates in wickedness, together with the labors of Voltaire, Rouïseau, Diderot, and their minions, had produced such an effect that a contempt for had produced such an effect, that a contempt for religion predominated in almost every rank of society. The people of that deluded country has been taught, by their hierati, that Christianity was an invention of wicked Priests, and that it was wholly invention of wicked Priests, and that it was wholly at war with civil liberty. Ranold, in the reign of Louis XV. proclaimed to the nations of the earth, that "they could only be free and happy, when they had cast down every throne and every altar." This sentiment was fully adopted by the leaders of the French revolution; and to use the language of Walter Scott, "An envenomed fury against retigion and all its doctrines; a promptitude to avail themselves of every circumstance by which Christianity could be misrepresented; an ingenuity in mixing up their opinions in works which seemed the least filting to involve such discussions; and above all, a pertinacity in slandering, ridiculing and vilifying all who ventured to oppose their principles, fying all who ventured to oppose their principles, distinguished the correspondents in this celebrated

conspiracy againt religion.

With this disposition, and with these principles, the revolution was commenced in France. needed a revolution as much as America ever did; and if she had commenced it with that pious reliance on God, with which our fathers engaged in the work of achieving their liberties, the result might have been as happy. But the attempt to regenerate France was made by infidels, and it was made upon infidels, and the whole history of the ng scene, is a history of the fruits of national

On the 5th of May, 1789, the Estates General of France were assembled. On the 17th of June, when the *Tiers Etat*, or Third Estate of the kingdom, joined by a part of the other two Estates, adopted the name of the National Assembly, and avowed themselves the sole representatives of the avowed themselves the sole representatives of the people, the revolution was begun. This body gave place to the Legislative Assembly, which having less energy and talent than the former, became the tool of the community of Paris, which was governed; (if a blood thirsty club of Jacobins, without any moral code, or political creed, could be said to have a government) by Robeshierre, Marat, and have a government,) by Robespierre, Marat, and Danton, a triumvirate of murderers that will be long remembered, both by France and the rest of the civilized world. Under the dictation of these incarnate fiends, the blood of Frenchmen flowed, not in rivulets, but in broad rivers, down the streets of their deluded country. Marat openly demanded of the mob, who bore the name of magistracy, 260,000 heads, which he undertook to show, might be taken off in one day. On the memorable massacre, commencing the second of Sept. which Saint Meard calls "the agony of thirty-six hours," more than 4000 suspected persons were butchered by the resolutionary tribunal. This scene of human butchery continued, under the name of therety's equality, until the exhausted and bleeding nation, weary of until the exhausted and bleeding nation, weary of her own dreadful experiment, fled into the arms of Napolean, as a shelter from herself. And when that usurper had wasted the lives of her citizens, and squandered her treasures upon foreign expeditions, and had poured out the blood of Europe in rivers upon the ground, Louis the XVIII was seated upon the throne of the Bourbons, and what is called, in the vocabulary of Tyrants, the doctrine of legitimacy restored. This reign of terrour was the reign of infidelity. In 1793 the national convention abolished, by a decree, the Christian Sabbath, and the Christian religion, and caused a loose opera-dancer to be solemnly installed as the goddess of reason, who was henceforth to receive the worship of the people.

The prevalence of infidelity in France, caused such a dereliction from virtue and morality, that, in 1801, when the rage of the revolution was over, and the government was settled in the hands of Napoleon, the single city of Paris reported 4881 illegitimate births, being about one fourth of the whole number for that year. In the same city, there were, during the same year, 720 divorces, 8257 deaths in poor houses, and 201 found dead in the streets. In 1808, though the form of religion was restored to this distracted country, the influence of her anti-Christian sentiments was still such, that the Prefect of police reported to the grand Judges, that there were, in the same city, 657 persons who died by their own hand, 150 cases of murder, 604 divorces, 155 executions, 1210 condemned to the galleys, 1626 condemned to imprisonment, 64 branded with hot irons, 12076 common pros

titutes, 1552 kept mistresses, & 308 licensed brothels. From the calling of the Estates General to the stablishment of the Bourbons, it is estimated by M. Dupin, that France lost two millions of men and expended more than two thousand and an half

Here we have an example of the fruits of infidelity among a refined and enlightened people. see what the principles contended for by the new school have done for France. Deplorable as her condition was before the revolution, her infidelity had so entirely destroyed the morality of the country, that she could not exist under a liberal governnt. When she had thrown off the voke of the Bourbons, it seemed as if the departed spirits of her Voltaires, and Diderots, had become her vampyres, to suck her blood in the night, while their successors plundered her property, and poured out the lives of her citizens by thousands, in the day

People of America, do you wish to have this desover lay his withering hand upon our great repub-? Are you willing to have that heavenly religion, which supported our fathers in their struggle for independence, and enabled their sons to maintain, for more than fifty years, the beautiful fabric of republican government, exchanged for that dark and cheerless system which has deluged in blood the fairest portion of Europe?

# INTELLIGENCE.

# REVIVAL IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The London Missionary Chronicle for September contains letter from Messes. Hamilton and Moffat, missionaries of the London Society at New Lattakoo, South Africa, giving an account of a work of grace with which that place had been favored for some months antecedent to the date of their letter, March 6. It had also extended to several

A few months ago, we saw for the first time, two or three who appeared to exhibit the marks of an awakened conscience. This feeling became gradually more general, (and in individuals too the least expected,) till it became clear that the divine blessing was poured out on the word of grace. To see

the careless and the wicked drowning the voice of the missionary with their cries, and leaving the place with hearts overwhelmed with the deepest prace with hearts overwhelmed with the deepest sorrow, was a scene truly novel to the unthinking heathen. But neither scoffs nor jeers could arrest the work of conviction. Two men, (natives,) the most sedate in the station, who had long listened to the word with unabated attention, came and declared their conviction of the truth of the government. and professed their deep sense of their ruined and lost condition. One of these was a chief of the Bashutas, a tribe which was first driven from their own country by the Caffres, and afterwards plundered of all by the Mountaineers.

About eight months ago, Aaron Yosephs,\* who had removed to this station for no other purpose but to get his children educated, and to acquire for himself the knowledge of writing, was soon afterwards aroused to a sense of his awful state by na-ture. Being able to read, and possessing a tolera-bly extensive knowledge of divine things, it was the more cary for as to direct him to the Lamb of God who taketh away the sins of the world. About trod who taketh away the sins of the world. About three months ago, he became a candidate for baptism. On Sabbath last he and his three children were publicly baptized. The scene was very impressive, and more easily conceived than described. Our meeting-house was, as usual, too small for the congregation. It was with difficulty that order could be maintained, owing to the sobs and cries of many who felt the deepest interest in what they saw and heard. Aaron's wife, who is a respectable and industrious woman, and who had for a long time stifled conviction, could now no longer restrain the pangs of a guilty conscience. An old Hottentot,†
(Younker Swartboy,) and a Mochuan, who had apostatized, when at the old station, saw the enormity of their guilt, and were cut to the heart. The

former in particular, for a time seemed inconsolable.
On Monday last, we held our missionary prayermeeting. The attendance was great, and the whole presented a most affecting scene. Many, independ-ent of every remonstrance, were unable to restrain their feelings, and wept aloud, so that the voice of prayer and singing was lost in that of weeping. It became impossible for us to refrain from tears of gratitude to our indulgent Saviour, for having thus far vouchsafed some tokens of his presence and blessing. These things are not confined within the walls of the sanctuary. The hills and deles, the houses and lanes, witness the strange scene. Sometimes three or four at a time, are waiting at our houses for counsel and instruction. For some time past, the sounds which predominate in our village, are those of singing, prayer, and weeping. Many hold prayer-meetings from house to house, and occasionally at a very late hour; and often before the sun is seen to gild the horizon, they will assemble at some house for prayer, and continue till it is time to go forth to labor. It has often happened lately, that before the bell was rung, the half of the corgregation was assembled at the doors.

## Spirit of improvement among the Natives.

But we have to record more: for we have the happiness to see some fruits, the result of a real change of disposition. Several weeks ago, Aaron and two others came and proposed to take upon the matter that have and appears of building a school-house, which for a time would also serve for school-house, which for a time would also serve for public worship, till one for that special purpose was necessary. All (they said) that they required on the part of the missionaries, was to give the plan and dimensions, and make the doors and windows with their frames, &c. These, they said, they would also willingly do, but they lacked ability. We were not a little astonished at this proposal, it being entirely voluntary, without so much as a single hint on our part. We, of course, most cordially agreed to their wishes, entertaining no doubt as to their competency to the task, Aaron being by trade both a builder and a thatcher. We had scarcely laid down the plan, (51 feet long and 16 feet wide,) when Aaron set all in motion; they took their own wagons and oxen, and procured timber for the roof at some distance. Brother Hamilton has been busily employed in preparing frames, lintels, &c.; and, had there not been two weeks' interruption from heavy rains, the roof work would have been commenced before this time. However, if no unforeseen hindrance occurs, in the course of two weeks more, we expect this will be the case. The new building will be of essential use both for school and divine service, the one which we now occupy being not only small, but inconvenient. If it please the Lord that the work should continue to prosper, with that influx of natives to the Kuruman which we expect, we shall soon find it necessary to have a still larger building for a meeting-The letter adds, that the number of pupils at the school

had much increased within a few months, that many of the echolars could read with great fluency a little work which had been translated into the Sichuan language, and that several had made considerable proficiency in writing. The onaries hoped soon to see a reading population de ing books as fast as they could be translated. Mr. Moffat has translated the Gospel of Luke and many other portions of Scripture, and if the number of readers continues to increase, they will soon probably be printed for their use.

\* This is the runaway slave mentioned by Mr. Campbell. Having procured some ivory with a view of purchasing his liberty, brother Moffat took it with him to the Cape, and, by the kind interference of Mr. G. Thompson, author of "Travels in Africa," his manumission was obtained for 1,500 rix dollars. Previous to bis leaving the Colony, while in the service of Mr. Kicherer, he learned to read. He is a claver, industrious page.

a clever, industrious man.

† He was with Mr. Campbell in his first journey.

‡ In this work brother H. derived effective assistance from Mr. Scoon, a settler from Koxburghshire, N. B., who is here on trading purposes. He has cheerfully assisted in felling, sawing, and making the liatels and frames.

# MISSIONARY INSTITUTION AT BASLE.

On Monday evening last, a public meeting was held at the Methodist Church in John-street, in reference to the missionaries destined to the western coast of Africa, who ecently arrived in this city from Basle, in Switzerland. Several addresses were delivered adapted to the occasion, and the following interesting statement respecting the Misand the following interesting sionary Seminary at Basle, was read to the meeting.

N. Y. Obs.

The Evangelical Missionary Institution at Basle, in Switzerland, took its rise about the year 1816. It was the offering of individual piety, and derived its resources from the friends of the missionary cause in Switzerland and Wirtemberg. Without being under the auspices of either the Lutheran, Reformed or Moravian Church, it cherishes the Lutheran, Reformed or Moravian Church, it cherishes the most Riendly relations with the truly pious of different Protestant denominations, and maintains a decidedly evangelical ground, as a distinct and independent institution, having for its object the educating and sending forth of Gospel missionaries to the heathen. Its beginnings were small: two or three brethren, at a time, preparing for the missionary work, under the guidance of the Rev. Dr. Blumbardt, the same distinguished and pious man, who still superintends the now flourishing Institution. In process of time, the British Missionary Society, appreciating the worth of the Basic Institution, employed successively a number of of the Basic Institution, employed successively a number of its pupils, as faithful heralds of the cross, in Sierra Leons, the East Indies and Egypt; and in return aided the Institu-tion by contributing to its funds. Thus, the latter was en-

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abled to erect a spacious and appropriate building at Basle

abled to erect a spacious and appropriate building at Basle, in which upwards of 40 young men are now preparing for the missionary work. The plan upon which this institution is conducted, combines the most extensive practical utility with the most self-denying economy.

Prospered in its resources, the Basle Institution proceeded to send out its pupils under its own auspices. The first mission was to Asia, on the confines of Tartary and Persia—another to that part of Africa called the Gold Coast—and a third is that, whose claims are now before us, and which seeks access to the Bassee tribe of negroes, through the American Colony of Liberia. About two years ago, five missionaries were sent thither from Basle; one of whom died, and another, from ill health, had to return to Europe. A third, Mr. Sessing, accompanied him, and is now going back to Africa, with Mrs. Sessing, and three new fellow laborers, Messars. Dietchy, Buebere and Graner. Mr. Sessing, and Mr. Graner are at present with us; the rest having ing, and Mr. Graner are at present with us; the rest having

gone on to Philadelphia.

Two of these brethren are about to embark for Liberia,

Two of these brethen are about to embark for Liberia, in a vessel ready to sail from Philadelphia. The other two are to continue some time longer in this country, and to await the next opportunity for Liberia.

The Basle Missionary Institution has been induced to send these missionaries by way of the United States, in order that they might avail themselves of any aid, which the friends of missions on this side of the Atlantic might be disposed to afford, and which would be gratefully received, as the institution has been of late years, circumscribed in its resources, by the establishment of several other similar schools for missionaries on the European continent, by societies and in places, from which the Basle Institution formerly drew part of its supplies. That such an effort in their behalf would be made to the United States, they have been led to hope, from the encouragements held out by the agent of the American Colonization Society. In the same degree, in which these missionaries could be provided for by efforts, when they are once in Africa, in the same pro-ion would the Basic Institution be enabled to educat portion would the Basle Institution be enabled to educate and send forth, from time to time, additional laborers into that interesting missionary field. These devoted brethren in going to that trying climate, may be truly said to take their lives in their hands; and it may be added, that, while they have qualified themselves for teaching the poor savages the useful arts of civilization; they, at the same time, go prepared to accommodate themselves, as far as may be prudent, to the productions of that region, so as to prove as little burthensome as possible to the friends and patrons of the mission. For sending them supplies, no Christiau country affords equal facilities with the United States, through our intercourse with Liberia; nor is there perhaps any other, upon which a stronger claim can be urged in behalf of poor benighted Africa.

#### From the London Miss. Register. CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY. [ Address to Mr. Jowett, Continued.]

SURVEY OF THE MEDITERRANEAN AS A SPHERE MISSIONARY LABOR.

In considering the present condition of the Mediterranean as a sphere of missionary labor, the Committee would ob-serve with respect to Malta, hitherto the head-quarters of their missions and the point of support to all their mara disserve with respect to Malta, hitherto the head-quarters of their missions and the point of support to all their more distant efforts, that, in the present unsettled state of the surrounding countries, and under the uncertainties which hang over the future, they cannot but be thankful for the many advantages afforded to their exertions by the secure footing obtained in that island. In these advantages various other Societies participate with our own. It is well known, indeed, that they are construct presents that territory under deed, that our country possesses that territory under re-strictions not favorable to the free efforts of Christian love teed, that our country possesses that territory under restrictions and favorable to the free efforts of Christian love and zeal among the inhabitants of the island itself; yet even in this respect, symptoms of improvement are not wanting. The single fact, of the Roman Catholic Priesthood having been made amenable to the civil power, affords great encouragement to book for a better state of things, from the influence which it will assuredly have on principles and morals. The reformation of other evils by the government, and the countemance shown to education and the cultivation of the Maltese Tong te, are indications full of promise. The Scriptures have, indeed, been hitherto shut out from the schools; and the translation of the Scriptures, now so happily in progress under your own eye and with your own labor, has been discountenanced by the Roman Catholies; but both difficulties will doubtless yield, in due time, to the overruling Hand which governs all things. The Committee cannot but rejoice that the Maltese language has been fixed by their late translator, Mr. Vassalli; and that it is now cultivated for religious purposes—prayer being offered daily to tivated for religious purposes—prayer being offered daily to the Throne of Grace, and the praises of God daily ascend, in that tongue; while it will serve as as easy introduction to the Arabic spoken throughout the whole extent of North Action.

to the Arabic spoken throughout the whole extent of North Africa.

In the Ionian Islands this Society has, as yet, formed no establishment. Your visit to them, in 1816, prepared the way for that of Mr. Unstry, the spoken among them, with much encouragement in his exertions, nearly the whole of the year 1825. They have long enjoyed the labors of the Rev. Isaac Lowndes, of the London Missionary Society; and, latterly, other instructers, both male and female, have been established there, with the more particular view of promoting education. The Greek Scriptures and Tracts have been abundantly distributed: the New Testament, in Albanian, has also been published. Public proaching has been allowed; and encouragement is given, under the British authorities, to prudent efforts for the greatest good of the people.

To Greece, the eyes of benevolent and pious men are very generally directed; while the Christians of the Wester shores of the Atlantic seem disposed to enter into a holy ri-valry with those of Great Britain and the Continent, in promoting its intellectual and religious renovation. In t culation of the Scriptures and other books, in the pro of Education, and even in the public preaching of the calation of the Scriptures and other books, in the promotion of Education, and even in the public preaching of the Gospel, your coadjutors Mr. Hartley and Dr. Korek have been enabled successfully to exert themselves. Mr. Hartley has been listened to with a degree of candor, which, under all circumstances, could scarcely have been expected. Symptoms of partial opposition to our plans of education have discovered themselves; but the great body of the people, with the Prezident and other men of influence, receive and cherish them with thankfulness.

Of the Tarkish Empire it may be said, that if there were any thing which might be regarded as a shaking of the

Of the Turkish Empire it may be said, that it more were any thing which might be regarded as a shaking of the nations, that is now seen for a thousand miles all round Constantinople—the one great political stay and refuge of the Mahomedan imposture. If Mahomedan governments are made to crouch under Christian, they will be compelled to remove the sword from the neck of converts; and, were those no other reason but this daying force compile to Christ there no other reason but this daring fierce enmity to Christ for expecting, if not the present extinction of Mahomedan Power, yet the withering of its infidel and cruel arm, Christians feel assured that, sooner or later, such a fate await that delusion. In the mean while, of the four lan that delasion. In the mean while, of the four languages chiefly in use among Mahomedans, three—the Arabic, the Persian, and the Tartar—are and have been widely instrumental in making known the Scriptures; and recently, the Turkish itself has been turned to the best account in the same manner. The Turk, oppressing and extorting from those around him while he smokes at his case, may despise the profier of the Scriptures; but the Turk mortified and in confusion, may open his eyes with interest and amazein confusion, may open his eyes with interest and amaze-ment on the invitations of the gracious Savior to the weary

ment on the invitations of the gracious Savior to the weary and heavy laden.

The bitter persecution raised against the American missionaries and their converts in Mount Lebanon, and which has, as afreedy noticed, driven them for a season from their labors, is so far from discouraging as to the future, that it rather indicates the powerful working of truth in Syria. The Scriptures were read and expounded to many in Arabic, and with the manifest blessing of God; and schools for both boys and girls were in successful progress. It may be both boys and girls were in successful progress. It may be reasonably expected, that it will not be very long before lent labors shall be renewed and enlarg

In the Holy Land, there is a manifest gathering of Jews from Poland and Germany. Scriptural pilgrimages are supplanting idolatrous; nor will Jerusalem cease, in all probability, to attract to it the steady and efficient regard of enlightened Christians, while it shall continue to need, as

of enightened Caristians, while it said continue to need, as it now does, their eyappathy and their sid.

With the exception of a Missionary from the Wesleyan Society at Alexandria, there are at present no other laborers in Egypt but those from this Society. By them, and by other missionaries in former years, following yourself in your journeyings in that country, many copies of the Arabic Scriptures and Tracts have been distributed: new ground have been occored by your assection. Scriptures and Tracts have been distributed: new ground has been opened by your associate, Mr. Leider, in the Faioum: all our investigations shew that the Copts, the native

oun: all our investigations shew that the Copts, the native Christians of these regions, are both numerous, ignorant, and poor: their low condition is, indeed, a strong appeal to the clearity of all who can contribute to their relief. The dominant power is Egypt, though Mahomedan, is exercised with more liberality than in other parts of the Turkish empire. Egypt is important in missionary plans, as the key to Arabia and Abyssinia.

Egypt is the key to Abyssinia, not, as yet, by opening access to it through the regions which lie immediately between the two countries; for they are, at present, too wild and barbarous to afford a safe passage to Europeans; but by way of Jidda or Moclas, on the eastern coast of the Red Sen: the passage from Mocha, in particular, being short and casy across that Sea to Massowah in Abyssinia, while at Mocha a British Agent is stationed; and thus the means both of communication and protection are not disfant from missionaries endeavoring to establish themselves in Abyssinia. The remarkable circumstances which drew attention to that country need not be here repeated. Of its pressinia. The remarkable circumstances which drew atten-tion to that country need not be here repeated. Of its pres-cat condition, the Committee have no very certain informa-tion, but in the Instructions already alluded to, as recently delivered to their missionaries, the views of the Society

with reference to that country are sufficiently developed. Some obstacles, out of the control of the Committee, have retarded the attempt to establish this mission; but as Mr. Kugler arrived at Cairo from this country in the middle of May, and it was the intention of Mr. Gobat and himself to set forward in the present month, it may be hoped that they have already turned their faces toward that interesting region. They will have been preceded, and will be heartily welcomed, if he still live, by the young Abyssinian, Girgis; whose heart is bound to them, there is reason to believe, by the strongest tie which can unite man to man—the reception of spiritual benefit through them: and they will carry with them the best present which one Christian land can make to another—the Word of God in its vernacular toggie.

In this brief survey, it remains to notice that dreary region which stretches along the greater part of the southern shore of the Medicerranean Sea. Of the States of North Africa, in respect of their intellectual and moral condition, we know but little. To the information relative to Tunis Greaves, and appears in the Appendix of the last Vol nportance concerning these countries.

[Remainder next week.]

From the Western Recorder. REVIVALS IN ENGLAND.

MR. EDITOR,—The following is a translation from the "Dysgedydd Crefyddol," (Religious Instructer,) a Welch periodical magazine, issued monthly in the principality Wales, a few numbers of which have just been received in

periodical magazine, issued monthly in the principality of this village.

Wales, a few numbers of which have just been received in this village.

"Several congregations in London and other parts of Europe, have lately set apart days of lumiliation before God, and prayer for the more copious out-pouring of the Holy Spirit; for the reviving of the work of the Lord in the midst of these years. A meeting of this nature was held at Wrexham, in Rev. John Pearce's congregation, on Tugsday the 2d of December last. Public services commenced at 11, A. M. when Mr. Jenkins, of Oswestry, preached on "the nature of religious revivals;" and Mr. Williams, of Wern, on "the deep feeling and ardent desires which should exist in the bosoms of Christians, for the revival of the work of the Lord." In the afternoon, the church met for prayer and conference. In the evening, Mr. J. Roberts, of Llarbrynmair, preached on "the necessity of the influences of the Holy Spirit;" and Mr. Thorp, of Chester, on "the way in which these influences are to be obtained."—Great multitudes assembled on the occasion; and to those who were looking for "the promise of the Father," the good effects were visible.—Mamy a burdened soul prayed, "O Lord, send now prosperity."

"On the last day of the year 1828, and first of this, a

were visible.—Mamy a burdened sout prayed, seed now prosperity."

"On the last day of the year 1828, and first of this, a meeting of the same kind was held in Oswestry. On the evening of the first day of meeting, Mr. Pearce, of Wrexham, gave a comprehensive view of "the nature and importance of revivals of religion;" after which a church meeting was held, and seven additional members were received; in the second of the ing was held, and seven additional members were received; the pious and affecting relation of whose experience, the joy of the clurch, and the impressive address of their pastor, and the other ministers present, rendered it a season of much interest and religious enjoyment. At 9 o'clock, the following morning, the church with the congregation met to pray for the out-pouring of the Spirit, and it was a solenn time. At 11, Mr. S. Roberts, of Llanbyramair, preadhed on the following subject, namely, "the encouragements which we have to expect from special revivals of religion." In the adjurnment, the ordinates of the Jord's survey was administernoon, the ordinance of the Lord's supper was admin-red; and it was a feast indeed. A deep solemnity perv of the whole assembly, and many were ready to say, " ill go, also." In the evening, Mr. J. Roberts preached the most effectual means to promote revivals of religion.' appeared as if the important and sweet subject of reli ious revivals occupied every heart, and became the subject of conversation in every social circle, and the burden of wery prayer. O! that such meetings were to become more requent and general amongst us."

# BOSTON RECORDER.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1829.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE!

The special reviving influences of divine grace are with-eld from the American churches, at the present time, to n extent which should be alarming to every friend of his an salvation. It is indeed, comparatively, a day of dark ss in our Zion. It becomes, therefore, a most solemn in uity, What shaft we do in a day like this?

Shall we despond, or despair, and say in o The mercy of God is clean gone forever? Shall Zion say, rue rord nam forsaken me, and my Lord bath forgotten me? Shall we conclude that he will be favorable no more No; a despairing spirit would increase our calamity and aggravate our guilt. Despondency or despair would involve belief, and cast reproach upon the mercy and the faithfulness of God. Such is not the manner of Jehovah. The leclensions of his people shall not frustrate his designs of mercy, or deprive his Son of his promised reward. Besides, withdrawing his peculiar smiles is not a perpetual shandonment; the frown of a covenant God is not intern nable and inexorable wrath. In a little weath he hides his face from his church, as it were for a moment; but with everlasting kindness will be have mercy upon her. We may therefore appeal to him, while under desertion. O Hope of Israel, and Saviour thereof; why shouldest thou be as a wayfaring man that turneth aside for a night? Return, we seech thee, O Lord God of Hosts, cause thy face to shine, and we shall be saved. Blessed be God for promises, to which his penitent children may flee in the darkest

Shall we presume upon the faithfulness and sovereign race of God, and wait for his reviving influence without effort? That would be a perversion of truth, which we could not make without both danger and sin. Let us remember there is a boly waiting upon God, in fervent, believing prayer and effort; and that there is a sinful waiting for God which is highly provoking in his sight. We cannot wait in our present state, as a professing people, without guilt; for the cause of separation between God and us is on our part, and it is a sinful cause. We cannot wait here for God to receive us by his sovereign and irresistible power without justifying our declension and adding sin to sin. Thu should we be left to pine away in our iniquities, and the language of our conduct would be, 'We are delivered to do all these abominations, and how can we then live.' This is the alternative: we must confess and forsake the transgression that have hid his face from us, so that he may return; or we osume all the guilt of our present declension, and of making

Shall we boldly believe and expect the spirit will so turn, and predict the wonders he will perform? Shall e arise and shake ourselves, and go forth to prophecy upon the slain, expecting the Lord to work with us infallible and powerfully as at other times? If we attempt it, we may possibly betray both our weakness and presumption It is easy to say and to prove, that the Lord's time is always present; that his word shall not return void; and that very thing is possible to action and faith. But if the Lord as been provoked to withdraw his arm from the work, and has refused to go forth with our armies; then we must first out every Achan from the camp, and assure ourselves of foriveness and reconciliation, before we can say the Lord is

n our side and we will give the victory.

When we recollect that we have fallen by iniquity and nust revive by penitence, where among ourselves shall we ay the blame? Shall we exculpate ourselves, and criminate each other? Shall one church censure and condema per sister churches, and say 'I am innocent ?' Shall the churches in one part of the land, reproach those of another as alone the troublers of Israel? Shall the ministry impute the guilt exclusively to the common brotherhood, or private Christians lay it all at the door of their teachers ? In lookng abroad, as it is our duty to do, over the whole heritage, and discern the signs of the times, shall we have no search ngs of heart at home? Shall not every Christian, every inister, and every church rather say with the hand upon the mouth, 'Lord, is it I ?' Shall they not silently agree is this, that they will mourn apart for their wanderings and like Daniel confess their sins and the sins of Israel? The spirit of a returning people is not a spirit of mutual recrimation, but of self-reproach and deep humility. The language of each for himself is, 'Lord, pardon my iniquity, and cast my transgressions behind thy back.' On the other hand, they will not suffer sin upon their brethren; but peni tence for their own ains is perfectly consistent with benevolent fidelity to any others who may have grieved the Spirit of God?

Shall we rest satisfied that we know what the exigencies of the time demand; or shall we rather inquire, with musual earnestness, what the will of the Lord is? obvious in all times of darkness, that we must mourn for sin and forsake it: that we must renew our diligence in prayer and supplication; and that our prayers for a revival should be accompanied by holy and efficient effort. But it may not be obvious, without much inquiry, what are the particular sins to be renounced; what are the specific efforts that promise success, or what is the burden of the petitions that will be heard in heaven. All this requires the greatest fidelity, and humble earnestness of inquiry, when we set ourselves to search for the end of the captivity, and pray for the time when God shall appear in his glory. This is the object of the repeated remarks on this subject in these columns: to excite the churches to inquiry, by what steps they have fallen, and by what means they may be recovered It is not the province of one to decide for many; but one may exhort all to consider their ways, and say 'Let us go together to seek the Lord and to pray before the Lord of hosts; I will go also.' It does not become the least among his brethren to dictate to the churches of God; but a babe in theology and experience may lift his voice by way of fraternal exhortation, and beseech every man to stand in his lot in the day of rebuke. It needs no prophet to assure us, that if we have done evil we must do so no more; that if we have erred from the plain truth of the gospel, we must return to the simplicity of Christ; that if we have put con fidence in instruments, we must cease from man; that if we have been elated by success, we must come down into the valley of humiliation; that if we have ceased to pray, or have prayed without the beart, we must begin to wrestle with God; that if we have remitted appropriate efforts, we must work while the day lasts; that if our light has been hidden, we must set it forth as the sun at noon day.

O that every member of the church of God might feel. that he can have no rest is his spirit and give the Father of mercies no rest, till the set time to favor Zion shall come O that every minister or Christian might lay it to heart, that he is either a stumbling-block in the way of sinners, or a promoter of their salvation: that he will be a means of prolonging and extending the present declension, or an instrument in the hand of the Almighty of renewing and multiplying the pentecostal scenes of other days. Individual reibility, generally felt, would be a token of returning life and of a resurrection is the valley of vision. May the responsibility soon be felt, and that shaking among the dry es soon be heard. May the church no longer lie as a stumbling block, over which thousands fall every month beyond recovery. May the ministers of the word & all that profess to be "witnesses for God," feel that this ruin is under their hand till they return to God with great searching of heart. May there be more holy living, more ardent, numble prayer, more heart-elt, faithful, pathetic preaching Deliver me from blood-gultiness, O God, thou God of m alvation; and my fongue skall sing aloud of thy righteous ness. Cast me not away from thy presence; and take not thy holy Spirit from me. Restore unto me the joy of thy salvation; and uphold me by thy free spirit. Then will teach transgressors thy ways, and sinners shall be converted "O Lord, I lave heard thy speech and was unto thee. afraid: O Lord, revive thy work in the midst of the years; in the midst of the years, make known; in wrath ren mercy.

#### "THE PHILADELPHIAN."

Mr. Ludlow has retired from the editorial charge of this paper, on account of ill health, and it is undertaken by the Rev. Dr. Ely. Mr. Geddes, the former printer and publish er, has purchased the establishment of Mr. Ludlow. As ne minister of the Gospel in Philadelphia conducts a paper "devoted first to Christ, and next to the moderate d evangelical party of the Episcopal Church;" as another issues a paper "consecrated first to our divine Redeemer, and wext to the interests of the Baptist denomination; o Dr. Ely says, he designs that the pages of the Philadelphian "shall subserve the cause of Christ and of Presbyte-far as the person who conducts it is a Presbyterian." He ays, the peculiarities of the Presbyterian Church and of the Calvinistic faith, " whereby they are distinguished from the papal hierarchy, prelacy, congregationalism, independency, Anti-pedobaptism, Arminianism, Antinomianism, and various other errors which are not absolutely inconsistent with true piety of heart but nevertheless very prejudicial to it, ought to command the types of at least one printing of-fice, and the pages of one weekly publication in our country." The editor requires that communications be pub-lished with the proper names of the writers; that the post. age on them be paid; and that each one be "so written and nted that the printer can spell it out, provided neither editor nor proof-reader should attempt to patch it up."

Poor Congregationalism, it will be perceived, is here place ed in rather bad company; but no matter. We are well contented that the good Doctor should promote the views of his own denomination, while he strives busfully. We cheerally give him our editorial right hand of fellowship. on his own terms: "to agree with him so far as we can, and charitably to differ from him when we think that w ought." It is our fervent prayer that the Philadelphian is hands, whatever else it shall be, may be as fully secrated to the divine Redeemer," as it was under the man agement of his worthy predecessor-from whom we part

# "HELP TO THE GOSPELS."

To the Editors of the Boston Recorder. GENTLEMEN: -In a late number of your paper I obser d a short paragraph so written as to leave the impression the minds of some of your readers, that there was son unfairness connected with the publication of the above work by the Am. S. S. Union. Will you do me the favor to publish the following facts for truth's sake and oblige A CONSTANT READER

A COSSTANT READER.

Extract from a letter dated Germantown, (Pa.) Nov.
19, 1829, and addressed to an officer of the Am. S.
S. Union, by the Rev. Mr. Monteith, Principal of the Labor School in that town—formerly of Clinton,

N.Y. "MY DEAR SIR,-The little book entitled "Help to "MY DEAR SIR,—The little book entitled "Help to the Gospels" is of European origin. The copy from which this American Edition is derived was handed to me in the spring of 1828, by a friend who brought is from Europe the year before. It was, if I mistake not, the fourth edition published in Edinburg, by James Gall. This with another work of the same Author entitled "Help to the Acts of the published in Edinburg, by James Gail. This with another work of the same Author entitled "Help to the Acts of the Apostles," I am informed has been extensively used in Scotland, and has been also republished in London. The copy in question was in my possession several months before I perused it, but on the perusal I was so much pleased with the plan, & for the most part the execution, that I was resolved to have it published in some form or other. Several methods of rendering it better adapted to usefulness in this country suggested themselves. At length I presented the book to the Am. S. S. Union, and on a suggestion made there I proceeded to prepare the book for publication. The alterations were of no great amount. They consisted chiefly in the change in some imstances, of the phraseology which did not altogether accord with American usage, as well as some expressions which appeared likely to excite unpleasant prejudices, together with some slight additions to the lessons.

All the rest of the book came from Europe, and I doubt not originated there. The little work above monitoned was such a one as seemed to me to be greatly needed, and nothing

such a one as seemed to me to be greatly needed, and nothing else on the same plan had ever come to my knowledge.
Yours very respectfully, JOHN MONTEITH."

Extract from the minute book, a weekly Journal of the Committee of Publication of the Am. S. S. Union. "1828 Aug. 22.—A help to the Gospels, submitted y Prof. Monteith of Clinton N. Y. for Publication." nteith of Clin

1829 June 5. - Help to the Gospels. Mr. Mon-"1829 June 5. — Help to the Cospets. Mr. Mon-teith—an edition of 2000 copies agreed upon. The first 74 pages being ready it may go to press immediately."

The copy from which the edition published by the Am. S. S. Union was printed, was of the ninth Edinburg edi-

If these facts are believed, all suspicion of unfairness on e part of the Am. S. S. Union must be removed. Remark .- Our " short paragraph" was penned on peru ing a longer one by the Editor of the Christian Mirror, who had found a strong resemblance between the plan of the "Help to the Gospels" and the plan of a series of

"Lessons" which he had prepared for his paper and which have been in extensive use in the Sabbath Schools of Maint and other States. We are happy to receive from a respon sible person, such conclusive evidence, that whatever res blance there may be, there could have been no unfairness o sume also that Mr. Commings, will be equally happy ave his suspicions removed.

We take this opportunity to say, that we think every book, republished here from an English work, should plain! leclare its European origin, with the alterations it has us dergone. We frequently take up books from the presses of American publishers, which have every appearance of American works on their title pages, and which we discover to have been written in England only by one or two expres sions, perhaps in the middle or latter part, referring to some person or place in that country, or to manners a ustoms which prevail there and not with us. We think his practice of the booksellers is on many accounts reprehensible, and we trust it will not be sanctioned by our be

#### SABBATH SCHOOL LESSONS.

The series of Lessons by the Rev. Mr. Cummings, is con-inued in the Christian Mirror, for the accommodation of Sabbath schools the present winter. We are obliged relucantly to omit copying the winter course into the Recorder, on account of the numerous subjects which occupy our col mms; more especially as it was impracticable to commence the republication at the proper time. The Lessons will bear to be strongly recommended to those Teachers who

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

An Oration, delivered at Middlebury, before the Asso-iated Alumni of the College, on the evening of Commence nent, Aug. 19, 1829. By John Frost. Utica, Hasting k Tracy .- Mr. Frost remarks that " Education is natural ly divided into three great departments, intellectual, physical, and moral." In his oration, he does not loose sight of ither of these departments; but gives prominence to the physical and moral, more especially to the former. We are pleased to see this; for it is a department which has ocen almost entirely neglected, and which is coming up every where for discussion. Mr. F. is no encury to gymnasics, but gives the preference to manual labor, to impart vigor to the body and mind. Manual labor schools, we have no doubt, are destined to become a most efficient cause of improving education, and of carrying it on toward perfection. We welcome this production, as one calculated to be very useful in promoting an object which we have much at heart

The National Preacher, for November, has two sernous by the Rev. Dr. Humphrey. The first is entitled 'A dreadful Meeting," from Isn. xlvii, 3, I will take vengeance, and I will not meet thee as a man. The other, "Solemn responsibility," from I Thess. v, 22, Abstain from all appearance of evil.

### THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION AT ANDOVER.

We are informed that a principal ground of the decision noticed in the last Recorder, of the North Consociation of Litchfield County, Conn., not to dismiss the Rev. Mr. Emerson of Norfolk from his pastoral charge to take the superintendence of the department of Ecclesiastical History and Pastoral Theology in the Seminary at Andover, was a doubt whether it was competent for the Consociation to dismiss him, inasmuch as his Church and Society had not consented to refer the question to the Consociation. After the decision of the Consecution, Mr. Empreso, at the request miss him, inasmuch as his Church and Society had not consented to refer the question to the Consociation. After the decision of the Consociation, Mr. Emorson, at the request of the committee of the Trustees of the Seminary at Andorer directed to notify him of his appointment, renewed his application to his Church and Society to consent to his dismission. The question was mutually referred to a Council to consist of five of the ministers who voted against his dismission in the Consociation. The Council met at Norfolk on Tuesday the 24th ult.; and Mr. Emerson was dismissed from his pastoral relation, with a view to his acceptance of from his pastoral relation, with a view to his acceptance of the professorship to which he had been elected at Andover inaugurated and enter on the duties of his

#### MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

During the year cading May, 1829, this Society assisted one church or religious society in Maine; 9 in New Hampshire; and 4 in Massachusetts. That in Maine is the church in Andover. Those in N. Hampshire are Springfield, Sandwich, Epping, Somersworth, Kingston, Stratham, Rochester, Gilmanton and Meredith Bridge. Those in Massachusetts are Sharon, Stoughton, Lynn and Scituate. The journals of the ministers of these societies, present grounds for mingled emotions, of humility and sorrow on the one hand, and of grateful joy on the other. In most cases there is rather an increase of interest and attention to gospel instiof interest and attention to gospel inst tions; in no case is any special revival reported. The amount of the Permanent Fund in May last was \$3,010,08; the Brackett Fund, \$5,258,95. The expenses, principally accruing within the year, were \$2,340,\$0; which were met by the receipts and \$1,750 borrowed. It was mentioned by mistake, in a note to the Sermon before the Society delivered last year, that a bequest of 5,000 dollars had been left to it by the late Lt. Gov. Phillips. That sum was bequeathed to another Association.

Report abr.

# ISLES OF SHOALS.

The 8th annual Report of the Society [in Newburyport for Promoting Religious Instruction at the Isles of Shoals states, that Miss Peabody's school has been continued du states, that Mass Feabody's school has been continued un-ring the year, with the exception of the summer months. The number of pupils is about 26. It is hoped that a con-stant and uniform work of improvement has been going on. The qualifications of Miss P. as an instructress are ack-nowledged, and her labors for the most part acceptable. The islands were visited by a Committee in September. Seve-ral new buildings have been erected,—others improved and enlarged; the meeting house is now repaired, and the numenlarged: the meeting house is now repaired, and the num-ber of inhabitants is on the increase. The whole place gives tokens of being in rather a prosperous state. The re-pairing of the House of Worship, though the inhabitants bore a very respectable part of it, has subjected the Society to considerable expense for which they make an appeal to the liberal.

Report abr.

THE MILITIA.

The Old Colony Memorial states that thirty-six officers of the third regiment, second brigade, and 5th division of the Massachusetts Militia have signed a petition to be presented. Massachusetts Militia have signed a petition to be presented to the next General Court, complaining of the course pursued by the Legislature for several years past, which they believe has had the effect to bring the whole Militia system into disrepute, and thereby prejudiced the community against it, so that the soldiers and officers are made the sport and ridicule of the public. We are rather inclined to the opinion that the soldiers and officers have made themselves the sport and ridicule of the public. At any rate, if there is any thing very grievous in the "ridicule" which militia officers endure, it is of their own seeking, and the remedy is in their own hands. The law does not oblige any man to accept an office in the militia. If men will make fools of themselves they must take the consequences.

Boston Courier.

Boston Courier.

On the same petition, the editor of the Worcester Yeoman says: "We believe every one will agree with them that a crisis has arrived when our Militia ought to be "regenerated" or " annihilated." Public centiment is against it, its duties are becoming more and more irksome and burdensome every year, and it is fast losing its vigor and spirit, with little hopes of reviving without some powerful impulse given to it by the Legislature. With them we leave the subject, for it is too difficult for any other body to settle."

Such is the languages of a great proportion of the Newson. Such is the language of a great proportion of the News-

papers, concerning the present organization of the Militia and such, we apprehend, would be the lauguage of a great portion of the Soldiery, if a fair occasion should call forth the utterance of their feelings. It is to ma a little wonderful, that petitions are not presented for the abolition of that systein of trainings and musters, which four fifths of the people regard as worthless, and four fifths of the enrolled Militia lets petition the Legislature to make their vocation how orable at the public expense, we think that the citizens at large may well ask for the discontinuance of the solemn and expensive farce.

A sermon was delivered on Sabbath evening last in Old South Church, before the Boston Society for the Religious and Moral Instruction of the Poor, by Rev. John P. Cleave land, of Salem, from Heb. 13. 16, To do good, and to communicate, forget not; for with such sacrifices God is well

FAVOR TO SEAMEN.

The Rev. Mr. Greanleaf, Seamen's Preacher in this city, has lately made the tour of Barnstable County, to exhibit the views and make known the plan and operati Boston Seamen's Friend Society, and has acknowledged in the Barnstable Journal, the very favorable reception which was given to him and his object. Mr. Greenlenf's special nim was to procure subscriptions of \$25 each in each town or principal parish, to constitute their mininis ters life members of the Society. This subscription is commenced in 16 towns and parisher; and in them taken to gether, it is more than half accomplished. In one of these parishes, having two ministers, it is proposed to raise \$50.

In giving his account of this tour Mr. Greenleaf says: In giving his account of this tour Mr. Greenleaf says:

"The designs of the Directors of the Scamen's Friend Society are of a liberal kind. In addition to the erection of a house of worship peculiarly for the sailors, which is now in building, and the constant maintenance of a regular evangelical ministration, the Directors have now under their patronage three boarding houses of a good moral character, where seamen can find a respectable home while in port, and also a Depository and Register office, where they can be supplied with Bibles, Tracts, and other suitable books. It is also in view as soon as practicable to establish a school where young somen may be instructed, free of any expense to themselves, in such branches of learning as may render them useful in their profession."

#### PROTESTANT COLONIES IN IRELAND

PROTESTANT COLONIES IN IRELAND.

A project has been set on foot for establishing what are denominated "Protestant colonies" on the waste lands of Ireland. These colonies are to be formed chiefly of the middle classes of Protestants; 10 acres of land will be allotted to each family, and each settlement or colony will contain a thousand. The plan, which emanates from the Ortange lodges, is proposed to be carried into effect, by subscriptions, of which a number, varying from six shillings to one hundred pounds, as and to have been already received. The Star of Brunswick states that the dignitaries of the established church—at the bead of whom is the Archibishop of Dublin—and the leading ministers of the Presbuterian The Star of the Archbishop of Dublin—and the leading ministers of the Presbyterian and other diesenting denominations, are amongst the fore most of its patrons, and the most zealous of its supporters. The Earls of Enniskillen, Mount Cashel, and Aldborough, and Sir H. Brooke, are the trustees. Offers have been made of very large tracts of land in the county of Limerick, for the purposes of the Society.

[London paper.]

#### THE SPECIAL BIBLE EFFORT.

Kentucky.—An Agent of the Am. Bible Society has visited 8 Baptist Associations, which have all recommended the formation of Bible Societies in all the towns and congregations throughout the State. The Synod of Kentucky was also visited, and passed a similar vote. A Society was formed in Hardin Co. Oct. 6th, which resolved to attempt

to supply that county within twelve months.

Grafton Co. N. H.—The 2d annual meeting of the county B. S. was held at Lyme, Oct. 9th. Addresses were made by the Rev. Messrs. Cooke, of Lebanon, and Rood, of Gilmanton, and Ira Goodell Esq. of Bath. The meeting was large and took held of the places.

of Gilmanton, and Ira Goodell Esq. of Bath. The meeting was large, and took hold of the subject. The Society resolved, "That the friends of the Bible in this county highly approve the resolution of the Am. B. Soc. &c., and that we will endeavor to take our proportion in this great and good work, which will be not less than fifteen hundred dollars."

Albany, N. Y.—A meeting was held in Albany, on the evening of Nov. 18th, in aid of the Am. Bible Society, the Mayor of the city in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Benj. F. Butler Esq., the Rev. Drs. Ludlow & Sprague, and the venerable counsellor, Abraham Van Vechten Esq. A subscription paper was then circulated; the amount subscribed we have not heard.

Alb. C. Reg. abr.

#### PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.

Columbia, S. C.—The Committee of this Society have made inquiries to ascertain whether ardent spirits are necessary to the preservation of health in tearm climates; considering the negative established by previous evidence, so far as relates to our colder regions. They addressed queries to many respectable physicians in that State, and received very explicit answers. From these they feel warranted to say, "that distilled spirits are after necessary for the preservation of health, but that even their moderate use is pernicious and destructive of it."—They also addressed circulars to gentlemen who are or have been coreerned in matters of law, judges, attorneys, county clerks, sheriffs, &c.; and obtained particular statements and opinions of a truly appalling character. It is proved there, as ions of a truly appalling character. It is proved there, as every where else on careful inquiry, that the docket of crimes is much almost entirely by intemperate drinking.

Nov. Hampshire.—A Society lately formed at Derr 90 members at the first meeting, with the prospect of large addition.—At Goffstown, the Congregational Chur passed a vote recognizing the duty of entire abstineas with but 3 or 4 dissenting voices.

J. Hum. abr.

with but 3 or 4 dissenting voices. J. Hum. abr.
Southbridge, Ms.—Society organized on the 6th of
Nov. after an address by the Rev. Mr. Bond, agent of the
A. T. S.; 106 members. One of Mr. B. sarguments, was
that the use of ardent spirit encourages slavery. A very
considerable proportion of the slaves in the West Indies are
employed in the manufacture of rum or the materials of
which it is made for the U. S. Market.

Spirits excess.

which it is made for the U. S. Market. id.

Spirits refused.—A clergyman in the State of New
York preached warmly one Sabbath against the use of
spirituous liquors. To banter him, some of his hearers seat
him a demijohn of old spirit or cogniac, on Monday, asking
him "to accept it from a few friends as a testimony of
their regard." The clergyman poured some of the liquor
into a trough, and offered it successively to his horse, his
cow, and his nig. Poures moretal and bland are it the ow, and his pig. Poney sorred and blowed at it the snuffed at it and shook her horns; the pig grunted and divided and the snuffed at it and shook her horns; the pig grunted and fed, dipped his nose in and coughed; but none of them which. The clergyman then returned the demighin whote, saving, "That which neither horses, cattle, or will drink, I cannot think to be either safe or useful for the drink," it does not be suffered to the safe or useful for the drink."

to drink."

Amherst, Ms.—A "Juvenile Temperance Society" was lately organized in this town. "This Society," writes the Secretary, " was formed at a social party of young people met together for amusement. Wine being offered and no one accepting it, it was proposed to form a Temperance Society, which was immediately agreed to by all present of both sexes, and on that evening and the following day above Society, which was immediately agreed to by an present of both sexes, and on that evening and the following day above 40 joined the Society! Members received from 8 to 18 years of age. A Committee was appointed to obtain members. "There were 4 Societies of this kind in the parish before, viz. one at the College; one at the Academy; one at Mt. Pleasant; and one among the older members of the village; and now a 5th has spring up embracing all those that the others left."

id.

that the others left."

In the fown of Plymouth, Mass. are three or four groceries without distilled spirits, two of which have been out that plan for three years. Several vesrels have been built, and fishing voyages performed, without the poisonous liquids.

Phil. & Inves.

Massachusetts.—Societies formed: in Phillipston, 6 nembers. In Stockbridge, nearly 150.of both vexes. Commption of spirits reduced to one third of the quantity use

years ago.

North Adams, Ms.—Last spring the merchants agreed

North Adams, ms.—Last spring the merchants agreed

springs no more ardent spring. But the question is North Adams, Mr.—Last spring.

To purchase no more ardent sprins. But the question is now before the people, whether they shall again be brought in and retain the business at home; or whether it shall kept out, and that traffic be allowed to build up the fortunes of persons in other towns.

Berkshire Am. abr.

The kindred Reformation.—A correspondent of the lawred of Humanity mentions a clergyman of Vermon, who

The kindred Reformation.—A correspondent of the Journal of Humanity mentions a clergyman of Vermout, who formerly chewed and smaked tobacco, but has left off its use and now uses no Rum, or Tea, or Tobacco.—To this two would add, that a few weeks since, two clergymen of Mas sachusetts, who were in our office on successive days, but happened to mention that they were then maintaining a desperate conflict with a violent appetite for Tobacco. They seemed determined to conquer; and we trust they are before this time enjoying the sweets of complete victory.

Connecticut.—The Secretary of the State Society reports the addition of 509 names to the Temperance list in Litchfield county, and 162 in Middlesex county, of whom 116 are females.

Conn. Obs. abr.

Litchfield county, and 162 in Middle county of whom 116 are females.

Kentucky.—Our correspondent at Louisville writes, Oct. 30, that he had just returned from the meeting of the Kentucky Synod, and finds the cause of Temperance rapidly advancing in that State. The Synod resolved, almost unanimously, to abstain from the use of ardent spirit themselves, and to use all possible exertions to aid the cause, by forming and recommending the formation of Temperance Societies throughout the State.

Westbrook, Me.—Society formed July 27; 92 members, of whom 68 are females. The Secretary makes favorable report of success annong farmers, manufacturers, shipmasters, militia companies, &c. At a late military review, when two regiments were present, the Major General urged upon officers and privates the duty of banishing ardent private at all times from the parade ground.

Komerset Co. Mc.—A Temp. Soc. for the county was

its at all times from the parade ground.

Somerset Co. Me.—A Temp. Soc. for the county was formed Nov. 4. A circular, which had been previously sent to every town in the county for signatures, brought in returns of 150 names.

Hiding.—A correspondent of the Journal of Humanity writes, that being on board a brig, and seeing a glass bottle labelled "Essence of Peppermint, prepared and sold by of \_\_\_\_\_," he inquired of a gentleman of the same

me if he were the ow name if he were the owner ative. Inquiring the prio sale, he was carrying it to plenty in the hold. The in and found the contents wer then frankly confessed, tha seen with a bottle of run, I bottle to avoid suspicion.

ANNALS OF The Deacon died a So State of New York, who young man at his native pla-ed for many years the chara Christian. He removed to New-York when it was new fish, as a member and Dea-meetings and preserving the meetings and preparing the ister. But alas he fell, no

hand, with the other unveil take the whiskey."—Both Bakimore, Md.—The G from official documents, that distilled spirits were impo-city, during the last year. this city five hundred estate There are one hundred oth licenses. Of the whole six actually be said to keep tave

### RELIGIOUS

Roman Catholic Perse Roman Catholic Perse has been made, by an armed Rev. Mr. M. J. Shaw, in K of the party forced their way room, and placing a pike to take the following oath, on self and all his family:-tant servant in his house-named in their stead—to send for the police, or disc and if he did not comply, next day." The fellows the door, and departed. Soone family, the Rev. Mr. Shaw

Extraordinary Collect of the Baptist Missionary S ing in the chapel in You amounted to no less than or shillings.—Manchester Me

Middletown, Vt .- The there has been a pleasing a since the early part of las have been received to t churches. Twenty two ha Oneida Co. N. Y .- lt s

Assembly's Board of porter, the official journal or sionary and Education Bos ment. "In issuing the thi monthly periodical, it is w nonthly periodical, it is wo ourselves in a situation to both the Boards whose proe most daily. Not only is the congregations that become a sions, but Presbyteries, Syn are assuming the same char Presbyterian church was i duty of doing her part in the ing the world, but become it, by rallying her children encouragement given to thi kind. Scarcely does a post erably increase the list of or

ficiaries under their care; at to aid ten others, which car furnished. Reformed or Associat

Conference of this body was

A correspondent of the Wa out 40 preachers and be have not yet found it conv cession, he says, will be n measures can be adopted ces of their church.

African Church .- On d M. Peck preached at the de-in St. Louis, Mo. for the us-feet by 24, and cost a little debt of about \$340, for which debt of about \$310, for which some property, is bound. Sabbath school at \$t. Louis in a few Sabbaths had more and young. "This is the firever shone upon west of the pectable citizens favored in with whipping, a moh, and sist. He presevered, howe school assumed which has conti school kept up by themselve ings were blessed and the church in the city. In a fer into an independent branch, church. Some time since or as their pastor, and two

Seamen's Society.—A m Oct. 26th, at which a Sean port was formed, and Gen. I Addresses were made by the of the Seamen's Friend Soci Seamen's Preacher at Charl

Am. Sunday School Unit General Agent of this institute to the churches for aid. The adelphia is taking measures, \$1000 for its funds. The S agents and missionaries in the whom are in the valley of t rejoice to employ twice that

Tract Agents.—The Amon of their Agents at the West within the last half year. For others to supply their places mant, Williams Eastman and preachers; and Mr. Lucius C. They commence their labors a Central Ohio, Indiams, and Andrew H. Reed has also Agent, in Maryland.

Periodical Distribution.

Periodical Distribution. Keene, N. H. voted, in Septe distribution of Tracts to every to receive them. Of 383 fan whole were visited that me with thankfulness, a few with clined the offer. In October clined the offer. In October
declining the offer. The syst
donations for the object are
Tracts appeared to increase
Schools and the Bible class. ed the few prisoners in the ja had read his Bible through

Receipts, by the Treasurer ton, during the month end \$287,88; for Tracts sold, Among the donations was \$1 Abraham, to print Tracts for

The Young Men's Bible celebrated its sixth annivers purchased for distribution du 3573 Testaments, Receipts, S Whole number of Bibles di about 2000, and 11,000 Tests

The Lane Theological Ohio, was to be opened for the 18 of November.

name if he were the owner, and was answered in the affirmative. Inquiring the price he was told that was not for sale, he was carrying it to a particular person, but had a plenty in the hold. The inquirer, however, drew the car had found the contents were pure "Jamaica." The owner then frankly confessed, that knowing it was unpopular to be seen with a bottle of rum, he had thus carefully labelled his bottle to avoid suspicion.

#### ANNALS OF INTEMPERANCE.

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ANNALS OF INTEMPERANCE.

The Deacon died a Sot.—A person lately died in the State of New York, who became hopefully pious when a young man at his native place in Vermont; and who sustained for many years the character of a praysrul and devoted Christian. He removed to the place of his residence in New-York when it was new, where he was eminently useful, as a member and Deacon of the church, in holding meetings and preparing the way for the settlement of a minister. But alas he fell, never to rise. Public business led him into company, at stores and taverns, and brought on a holdi of temperate drinking. Before he knew it, he was lest. "Beacon U — G — is dead, and he died a Sot."

The Giant Appetite.—An acquaintance of the above maned Dea. G. inquired of him, in his later days, whether he still believed that all drunkards will have their part in the lake of fire? "Certainly I do," he replied; "But what of that? Hold up before me a jug of whiskey with one hand, with the other unveil the bottomless pit, and I should take the whiskey."—Both from Journ. of Hum. abr.

Baltmore, Md.—The Genius of U. Emancipation states from official documents, that nearly 2,800,000 gallons of distilled spirits were imported, sold and consumed in that city, during the last year. The editor adds: There are in this city five hundred establishments having tavern licenses to sell spirituous liquors by a less quantity than a pint. There are one hundred others, at least, who retail without licenses. Of the whole six hundred, only about thirty can actually be said to keep tavern.

#### RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

Roman Catholic Persecution in Ireland.—An attack has been made, by an armed party, on the dwelling of the Rev. Mr. M. J. Shaw, in Kilmactrany, county Sligo; some of the party forced their way into the Rev. gentleman's bedroom, and placing a pike to his breast, compelled him to take the following oath, on pain of instant death to himself and all his family:—"To discharge every Protestant servant in his house—to take others that would be named in their stead—to discontinue his schools—not to send for the police, or disclose any of the orders he gave, and if he did not comply, to quit his Parish and Glebe the next day." The fellows then made Mr. S. open his hall-door, and departed. Sooner than sacrifice the lives of his family, the Rev. Mr. Shaw left his parish the next day.

Extraordinary Collection.—The anniversary meeting Roman Catholic Persecution in Ireland .- An attack

Extraordinary Collection.—The anniversary meeting of the Baptist Missionary Society was held yesterday evening in the chapel in York street; when the collection amounted to no less than one thousand pounds and five shillings.—Manchester Mercury.

#### REVIVALS.

REVIVALS.

Middletown, Vt.—The Vt. Telegraph informs us, that there has been a pleasing attention to religion in Poultney, since the early part of last summer, and several converts have been received to the Baptist and Congregational churches. Twenty two have been baptized.

Jay, N. Y.—The Telegraph also mentions a powerful work, as now in progress in Jay, Essex county, N. Y.

Oneida Co. N. Y.—It gives us pleasure to learn, that a revival has commenced in two towns of this county. [W. Rec.

revival has commenced in two towns of this county. [W. Rec. Assembly's Board of Missions.—The Missionary Reporter, the official journal of the General Assembly's Missionary and Education Boards, makes the following statement. "In issuing the third [November] number of our monthly periodical, it is with great pleasure that we find ourselves in a situation to announce, that the prospects of both the Boards whose proceedings we report, brighten almost daily. Not only is there a constant increase of the congregations that become auxiliaries to the Board of Missions, but Presbyteries, Synods and Missionary Associations are assuming the same character. It would seem as if the Presbyterian church was not only awaking to the solemn duty of doing her part in the sacred enterprize of evangelizing the world, but becoming sensible that she can best do it, by rallying her children under her own standard.—The encouragement given to this paper is of the most flattering kind. Scarcely does a post arrive, which does not considerably increase the list of our subscribers."

ficiaries under their care; and applications have been made to aid ten others, which cannot be done till the means are

to aid ten others, which cannot be done till the means are id. Reformed or Associated Methodists.—The annual Conference of this body was held in Granville Co. N. C. A correspondent of the Warrenton Reporter states that about 40 preachers and between four and five hundred members have associated, and that many of the friends of reform have not yet found it convenient to organize. A large accession, he says, will be made to their numbers as soon as measures can be adopted for the extension of the services of their church.

African Church .- On the 1st of November the Rev. J. African Church.—On the 1st of November the Rev. J.
M. Peck preached at the dedication of a house of worship in St. Louis, Mo. for the use of Africans. The house is 40
feet by 24, and cost a little over 800 dollars. There is a
debt of about \$340, for which their pastor, a free man of
some property, is bound. In 1818, Mr. Peck opened a
Sabbath school at St. Louis for this class of people, which
in a few Sabbaths had more than 90 actual attendants, old
and young. "This is the first Sabbath school that the sun
ever shone upon west of the Mississippi river." Many respectable citizens favored it; but Mr. Peck was threatened
with whipping, a mob, and assassination, if he did not depectable citizens favored it; but Mr. Peck was threatened with whipping, a mob, and assassination, if he did not desist. He persevered, however; and the next winter the school assumed more the form of a religious meeting, which has continued ever since, with the appendage of a school kept up by themselves part of each year. The meetings were blessed and the converts added to the Baptist church in the city. In a few years the blacks were formed into an independent branch, and in 1828 became a distinct church. Some time since one of their number was ordained as their pastor, and two others as ruling elders.

Seamen's Society.—A meeting was held at Philadelphia, Oct. 26th, at which a Seamen's Friend Society for that port was formed, and Gen. Duncan appointed President.—Addresses were made by the Rev. J. Leavitt, general agent of the Seamen's Friend Society, and by the Rev. J. Brown, Seamen's Preacher at Charleston, S. C.

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Am. Sunday School Union .- The Rev. Mr. Baird, the General Agent of this institution, has commenced his appeal to the churches for aid. The Fifth Presb. Church in Philadelphia is taking measures, to redeem its pledge to raise \$1000 for its funds. The Society now employs twenty agents and missionaries in this good work; eight or nine of whom are in the valley of the Missinsippi. They would rejoice to employ twice that number, if they had means odoing it.

Tract Agents .- The Am. Tract Society have had three Tract Agents.—The Am. Tract Society have had three of their Agents at the West removed from their service, within the last half year. Providence has raised up four officers to supply their places; viz. Messers. Cyrus W. Comant, William Eastman and Cyrus W. Alfea, licensed preachers; and Mr. Lucius C. Rouse, an intelligent layman. They commence their labors severally in W. Pennsylvania, Central Ohio, Indiana, and Missouri and Illinois. Mr. Audrew H. Reed has also commenced his efforts as an Acest in Maccaled. gent, in Maryland.

Periodical Distribution .- The Aux. Tract Society of Periodical Distribution.—The Aux. Tract Society of Keene, N. H. voted, in September last, to make a monthly distribution of Tracts to every family in that town willing to receive them. Of 383 families in the town, nearly the whole were visited that month. Many received the Tract with thankfulness, a few with indifference, and but four decitaned the offer. In October, 390 families visited, 3 only declining the offer. The system is much approved, liberal donations for the object are made, and the reading of the Tracts appeared to increase the attendance on Sabbath Schools and the Bible class. The distributors remembered the few prisoners in the jail, and found that one of them dad read his Bible through three times in course within a few months.

N. H. Obs. abr., Bessing by the Traces specifies by the Traces specifies.

Receipts, by the Treasurer of the Am. Tract Soc. Bos-Receipts, by the Treasurer of the Am. Tract Soc. Bos-ton, daring the month ending Nov. 10th; in Donations, \$287,88; for Tracts sold, \$825,99; Total, \$1,113,87. Among the donations was \$112,86, collected by Mr. J. I. Abraham, to print Tracts for circulation among the Jews. —Receipts into the Treasury of the Am. Tract Society, New-York, during the month ending Nov. 15th: in Dona-tons, \$949,84; for Tracts sold, \$2,895,77; Total, \$3,845, 61.

The Young Men's Bible Society of New-York, which The foling Mean Bible Sciency of New-Low, which reliebrated its sixth anniversary on Monday evening, has suchased for distribution during the past year, 857 Bibles, 3573 Testaments, Receipts, \$1451,50; expenditures, \$1478. Whole number of Bibles distributed since its formation, shout 3000, and 11,000 Testaments.

The Lane Theological Seminary, near Cincinnati, blio, was to be opened for the reception of students on the lift of November.

ORDINATIONS, &c.

ORDINATIONS, &c.

Nov. 19th, the Rev. ROBERT ADAIR was ordained by the Presbytery of Newcastle, and installed as pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church in Wilmington, Del. Sermon by the Rev. James Latta. This is the congregation which some few months ago seceded from the 2d Presb. church on the occasion of their erecting a new place of worship, and have purchased the old house.

Rer. James D. Ray, was ordained and installed on Wednesday, 18th of Nov. at Mount Carmel Meeting house, pastor of the united congregations of Hopewell and Mount Carmel (formerly White Oak Flats,) Ohio. The Rev. Moses Allen preached the ordination sermon.

On the 11th inst. Rev. Saul Clark was installed Pas-

Moses Allen preached the ordination sermon.

On the 11th inst. Rev. SAUL CLARK was installed Paster of the Congregational Church and Society in Chester. Introductory prayer by Mr. Clark, of Blaadford; sermon by Mr. Burt, of Great Barrington; installing prayer by Mr. Knapp, of Westfield; charge to the pastor by Mr. Woodbridge, of Norwich; fellowship of the churches by Mr. Brewster, of Peru; charge to the church and people by Mr. Gould, of Southampton; concluding prayer by Mr. Nash, of Middlefield.

At Bristol, Pa. Nov. 15, Rev. WILLIAM H. REES, Rector of St. James' Church in that place, was admitted to the order of priests by Bp. Onderdonk.

Dedication.—Wednesday, 18th inst. the Congregational Meeting-house in E. Brewer, Me. was dedicated to Almighty God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. Invocation & reading Scriptures by Rev. S. L. Pomroy, Bangor; Hymn and Prayer by Rev. Prof. G. E. Adams; Sermon by Rev. W. W. Niles, from Haggai II, 9. Consecrating Prayer by Rev. J. Smith, D. D.

The neat and substantial brick building erected for the

The neat and substantial brick building erected for the The neat and substantial brick building erected for the Episcopalian congregation in St. Louis, Mo. was dedicated to the worship of God, on the first Sabbath in this month, by the Rev. Mr. Horrell, the pious and evangelical clergyman who officiates with this people.

The Rev. Amos Blanchard, of Andover, Ms. and for some time past a untor in Yalo College, has received and accepted an invitation to become the pastor of the First Gongregational Society in Lowell.

#### NOTICES.

OF On Thanksgiving evening, the Rev. Dr. BEKCHER elivered a Lecture in Park Street Church, on the dangers of the present period arising from the unwearied efforts of infidels and Roman Catholics to disseminate their principles. He will deliver another in the same place To-morrow Evening, on the means of avoiding those dangers.

Sy Suffolk Conference.—The semi-annual meeting of the Suffolk Conference of Churches will be held at Park Street Church, in Boston, on Thursday the 10th day of December, at half past 9 o'clock.

The Old Colony Conference of churches will hold its semiannual meeting, on Tuesday, the Sth of December next, at 9 o'clock A. M. at the Rev. Mr. Freeman's meeting house, in Plymouth. J. Bigerlow, Clerk of Conference. Rochester, Nov. 19, 1829. 2w.

Landing of the Fathers.—Religious services, in cele-bration of the landing of the Fathers, will be attended, as usual on the 22nd of December, in Rev. Mr. Freeman's Meeting House, Plymouth. The anniversary discourse is expected from Rev. Mr. HUNTINGTON, of North Bridge-The house of worship in the south part of Braintree, the

dedication of which we mentioned last week, contains 66 pews on the lower floor. On the day after the dedication, 54 pews were sold for \$5712 00, being 400 above the ap-

#### REMOVAL.

To-morrow, the Office of the Recorder and Companion will be removed to Washington Street, No. 127, nearly opposite the head of Water Street. The new location is in the vicinity of School St. and the Old South Church. Dec. 2.

#### SECULAR SUMMARY.

### FOREIGN.

FOREIGN.

A Corfu article of Sept. 19, says, "Accounts from Prevesa give positive information of the death of Gen. Dentzel, who succeeded Gen. Church, as Generalissimo of the Greek troops. He died af Vanitza on the 15th, of a pestilential fever. Private letters of the 16th add that minute guas were fired on the occasion."

The President of Greece arrived on the 5th Sept. at Egina, and was received with honors.

and was received with honors.

It appears from the Journal des Debates, that the Count St. Leger de Bemposta, nephew of Baron Hyde de Neuville, who had been entrusted with purchasing Greek slaves in Egypt, had obtained permission from the King of France, that 50 of the orphan children, whose parents were massacred at Missoloughi, should be educated in France. He arrived with them at Tankon after a person of 11. cred at Missolonghi, should be educated in France. He arrived with them at Toulon, after a passage of 41 days; but the vessel had scarcely appeared, when an order was received to transfer these youths to the Volage, to be carried back to their own country. This is commented on as a barbarous act on the part of the Ministry by the Journal. It is stated, in a recent publication in Eagland by Mr. Christopher Anderson, that there are in Ireland 3,740,217 persons who understand only the Irish language.

One of the steam carriages in Eagland lately went 28 miles in one hour, and at one period, the next days at the inconceivable velocity of 32 miles an hour.

Turn-out of Fine Spinners at Manchester.—After a

Turn-out of Fine Spinners at Manchester .- After a duration of six months, the turn-out of fine spinners at Man-chester is at an end, it having been determined at a meet-ing of the men on Saturday, by a majority of 767 to 760, to return to work.

\*\*Liverpool Mercury\*.

ing of the men on Saturday, by a majority of 767 to 760, to
Licerpool Mercury.

It is calculated that Sir Walter Scott has written 541,676 lines of poetry; and 350 tales of all sizes and sorts.

The King of Bavaria is on a visit to Naples, and has had
the honor of bathing himself in one of she baths of Pompeii,
re-opened after a lapse of 1800 years.

Amnesty in Spain.—The king of Spain has been granting favors and honors in his rejoicing for the landing of his
expedition on the coast of Mexico. He gives a general ammesty for all political offences and opinions; it will, however, be still forbidden to certain persons to approach the
capital. Captain Tyler, of the brig Scabird, at Baltimore, in 16

Captain Tyler, of the brig Scabird, at Baltimore, in 16 days from St. Johns, P. R. reports that a Spanish squadron arrived there from Cadiz on 21st October. It consisted of the corvette ship Diana, brig of war Jason, having in cony the Russian ship ——, with Gen. San Morente, and 600 sailors, intended for Laborde's squadron. They were sail in a day or two for Hevana.

to sail in a day or two for H-vana.

Mexico.—The President of the Mexican States has issued a decree, forever abolishing slavery in that Republic, from and after the 15th September, 1829. The decree promises indemnity to the slave owners "when the financial situation of the republic shall admit ?" tuation of the republic shall admit.

Gen. Santa Anna has been elevated by the Mexican Government to the rank of General of Division. At Vera Cruz, the people bore him to his house, on their shoulders, in a sedan. They stamped on the Spanish flag that he had captured, and called him another Napoleon.

Buenos Ayres.—Reports were prevalent that the Indians had made incursions into the territory of the province, and Col. Pacheco, with a regiment of cavalry, had been despatched against them. In Patagonia the Indians had made an attack on two estancias, but had been repulsed.

Late letters from Corrientes give a positive contradic-tion to the reported death of Francia, Dictator of Para-

tion to the reported death of Francia, Dictator of Paraguay.

Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 7.—The Roxana, from Boston, arrived this morning with an assorted cargo. We regret to state that advices are just received of new commotions in Buenos Ayres, which has caused doubloons to rise to \$100, paper. Oct. 12.—We have very gloomy advices from the La Plata. The people there seem to despair of ever having a settled state of things—at least for many years. It is thought that the Bank of Buenos Ayres will soon be declared insolvent.

The St. Louis Times states that 48,000,000 acres of hand have been granted by the government of Mexico, to a company in the City of Mexico.

company in the City of Mexico.

Slavery.—The decree of Président Guerrero, declaring Slavery forever abolished in the Republic, removes this reproach from 1,000,000 square miles of our emancipated Continent. The number of slaves in Mexico has never been large, if we exclude from this condition the unfortunate Indians; the whole negro population being estimated by Humboldt at only 6000. The number of Indians is about 2,500,000, many of whom have long been in a condition little better than slavery. r than slavery. Similar laws have been enacted in most of the other

Spanish Republies; though in some of them the act was prospective, and has not yet gone into full operation. In a few years more, it will be said with truth, that the only abodes of slavery in the New World, are the United States

# DOMESTIC.

President's Message.—The New York editors have ad-ertised to receive proposals for bringing the President's

Message from Washington to that city, by express in twen-ty hours after its delivery to Congress. Congress will as-semble on Monday next; and it is supposed the President will transmit his Message the following day.

will transmit his Message the following day.

We regret to learn, by a Kentucky paper, that Mr. Reed, Senator from Mississippi, on his way to Washington, was confined at Lexington by a dangerous illness, three weeks ago. Mr. R.'s journey to the Seat of Government, last winter, was interrupted by sickness, which prevented his reaching here during the session. Nat. Intell.

Mr. Edward B. Dudley is elected a member of Congress from Wilmington District, North Carolina, in place of Mr. Gabriel Holmes, deceased. Mr. Long and Mr. Rencher, are candidates for the vacancy in the representation of the same state, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Giles.

Consuls.—The New York Mercantile Advertiser says, as much information is to be acquired, and new arenues to commerce opened and explored, we ought to have well paid Consuls at all the Turkish Ports, and all the Southern Ports of Russia—with Consuls General at Constantinople and Odessa.

and Odessa.

Naval.—We have already mentioned the arrival of the Peacock at Pensacola on the 22d October. The Pensacola Gazette states that Commodore Ridgeley was relieved by Commodore Elliot who went out in the Peacock, on the 27th, being exactly three years since he assumed the command of the West India squadron. He was to leave Pensacola for the North in a few days.

J. of Com. Com. Cassin has arrived at Brazil to supersede Com.

The President has approved the proceedings of the Court Martial recently held at Cantonment Jesup, before which Lieut. W. S. Colquhoun was put upon trial for "disobedience of orders, mutiny, and breach of arrest," found guilty and sentenced to be cashiered.

General Scott is now in command of the military district of New York.

of New York.

Cherokees.—The Legislature have resolved, to send a delegation of five men to accompany the Assistant Principal Chief to Washington the ensuing winter, for the purpose of making known to the Representatives of the United States, the feelings of the nation on subjects which are of vital importance. The Principal Chief has nominated Messra. William Hicks, Lewis Ross, Richard Taylor, Joseph Vann and William S. Coodey. The Principal Chief was requested to go, but declined, stating that circumstances would not allow him.—An appropriation of \$100 has been made for the benefit of the editor of the Cherokee Pheenix, Mr. Boudinot; and Stephen Foreman has been appointed his assistance.

the benefit of the editor of the Cherokee Phrenix, Mr. Boudinot; and Stephen Foreman has been appointed his assistant, to take charge of the Cherokee department.—A bill has been adopted in the Committee, laying a tax of \$50 a year on all distilleries in the nation. Phan. abr.

Retort Courteous.—At a late meeting of the citizens of Aquohee District, Cherokee Nation, the expression of opinion against emigration was unanimous. To counteract the reports that have been busily circulated, of their willingness to arrive to a Committee. reports that have been busily circulated, of their willingness to emigrate, a Committee was appointed to send a statement of their views to the Editor of the Phenix. The Committee say:—"We have not been in the habit of moving from place to place as the white people have, and we think those of our white brethren who are so anxious to take possession of our lands, might with a little trouble, keep on to the west and settle the lands which they recommend to us?"

mend to us."

Georgia.—In the House of Representatives on the 9th inst. the following resolution was adopted:—Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to appoint one or more Commissioners to proceed forthwith to the Cherokee Nation, under the instructions of the Governor, to take the testimony of Indians and other persons touching the disputed line between the Cherokee and Creek Indians, and that they be paid out of the contingent fund."—The Georgia Journal considers the introduction of the resolution at this time highly improper and injudicious; and believes that the appointment of commissioners, to proceed to the Cherokee Nation "may be productive of bad consequences to the right Georgia justly claims to the lands in the occupation of the Cherokees."

Cherokees."

A bill is before the Georgia Legislature to incorporate the President and Directors of the Georgia Central Rail Road, to run from Augusta to Columbus through Milledgevilla and Macon. The expense is estimated at \$2,000,000.

Journ. of Com.

Georgia.—Notice has been given in the Senate of Georgia, of bills to be introduced, one to alter the Constitution so as to reduce the number of members of both houses of the Legislature; another to abolish the Militia System; and another to remove the reservation to the state of the ores, minerals, &c, discovered.

Pennsylvania.—By a report made to the legislature of Pennsylvania, it appears that the amount of money now

Pennsylvania.—By a report made to the legislature of Pennsylvania, it appears that the amount of money now has fee the 3d day of January next, is \$1,342,065 46. The committee on education has been instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing an act to provide for the more ge eral system of education throughout the state.

Conflicting Duties.—The Virginia Convention continues in session, and Congress meets on Monday next. Twelve members of the Convention belong to Congress, of whom two are Senators. These delegates will have conflicting calls.

The Richmond Whig, of the 24th inst. complains that

he Virginia Convention, "in the lapse of nearly two lu-nar months, has agreed to no one thing, decided no one principle." Militia .- The St. Johnsbury Herald, by information

Additional results of the State, judges that nine tenths of the people of Vermont entirely approve the late act of their legislature respecting the Militia. It will be recollected that they have abolished regimental musters, brigade reviews, and one half the company trainings.

Emancipation in New York.—David Johnson, a color-

Emancipation in New York.—David Johnson, a colored man, who had been a faithful servant in a boarding house in New York, for six years, had acquired property, got well married, and had a promising family, was on Monday last, arrested as a Virginia Slave. In agony he confessed the fact, and was about to be dragged to bondage again, when a few benevolent individuals subscribed the price of his manunission, \$550, and gave him his liberty.

Frances Wright is now on her way to the republic of Hayti, with the slaves which she has had under care in Tennessee. Her object is to obtain an advantageous settement for them in that island, that they may enjoy the rights and privileges of freedom and equality. Her institution at Nashoba will be dissolved.—Gen. of U. Eman.

Medical School of Maine at Bowdoin College.—The

Medical School of Maine at Bowdoin College. - The annual course of Lectures at this institution will commence Feb. 23, 1830. This school has attained to a deservedly high reputation, and presents inducements to Medical Students, not surpassed, perhaps, by any in our country. The anatomical cabinet was selected and purchased in Europe, chiefly by one of the distinguished Professors of the institution, and is valuable and extensive, as is also the Library, which contains 2500 vols. and a splendid collection of Plates. The Chemical and Philosophical approximation of the contains 2500 vols. The Chemical and Philosophical apparatus is ample, t course of instruction full, and board can be had in Co-

course of instruction full, and heard can be had in Commons Hall, at a very reasonable price. Chr. Mirror.

Geneva College.—We are gratified to learn, that the Geneva College is now in a more flourishing state than it has ever before been. Twenty-one new students were entered at the recent commencement; and, connected with the Academy, attached to the College, the whole number of students now in a course of liberal education at this institution, yet in its infancy, is rising of 80. Gen. Chron.

Hunilton College, New York. Gov. Cass, of Michigan, has necented an invitation from the Society of Alumnian.

gae, has accepted an invitation from the Society of Alumni of this college, to deliver their next anniversary address.

Kenyon College.—Bishop Chase says that one hundred and ten feet of a College building has been completed, 4 and ten feet of a College building has been completed, stories high, 54 feet wide, of massive stone, surmounter with a roof and steeple 75 feet high, for strength and bean with a roof and steeple 75 feet high, for strength and beauty seldom equalled. A scholarship has been paid by the
members of St. George's church, New-York; and a legacy
of £500 has been received, left by the daughter of Lord
Kenyon. Mills, a professor's house, a printing office, and
other buildings have been erected. The College building,
by the Bishop's arrangements and personal inspection, have
cost less than one half the sum it would have cost if it had
been built by contract at the wend prices. The number
of students is now nearly 90.

Indiana College.—Nov. 11th the Rev. Andrew Wyllie D. D. Inte President of Washington College, Pa., was inaugurated President of Indiana College. The services took place in the court house at Bloomington. The ceremony of induction, after an appropriate address, was performed by Dr. D. H. Maxwell, President of the Board of Trustees. Pres. W. delivered an able address, which will be published.

Ind. Rel. Int. abr.

ed. Ind. Rel. Int. abr.

The Senatus Academicus of the University of Georgia, have elected the Rev. J. Shannon, professor of Languages; the Rev. Mr. Capera, of Belles Letters and Ethics, and Jas. Camak, Esq. of Mathematics, in that institution.

Monitorial School.—Mr. Lovell, of Mt. Pleasant School, was to deliver a lecture on the Monitorial system of instruction, before the Lyceum at Belchertown. It was proposed to establish such a school in that village.

Infant Schools.—One of these institutions has been es-tablished in Cincinnati, Ohio, by Mr. E. Bacon, the gen-tleman who first introduced the system in Philadelphia. The Journal mentions a public examination of about 100 pupils, which gave great entertainment and satisfaction to a crowd-

A Lyceum has been formed by the citizens of Bangor, on the plan of Josiah Holbrook. An introductory address was

to be delivered Nov. 17, by George E. Adams, Professor in the Theotogical Institution.—Newburyport Herald.

Meetings have been held in Newburyport and Lowell for the formation of Lyceums, and committees appointed to re-

mr. Laauits, of New York, has executed a statue of the late De Witt Clinton, at the order of Charles A. Clinton, Esq., a son of his Excellency, and the same has been presented by the latter to the Albany Institute.

Morgan Trial.—Elisha Mather has been tried in Order

Morgan Trial.—Elisha Mather has been tried in Orsans county, N. Y., for an alleged participation in the Morgan affair, and acquitted. The trial occupied 10 days, from 9 in the morning till 10 at night. The 6 first days were occupied in trying the competency of jurors and empannelling the jury. It was the most arduous of all the Morgan trials, but the jury were out only half an hour. We understand that a verdict was given on Monday, for the plaintiffs in the suit, Messrs. Peters, Pond & Co. vs. the Commonwealth Insurance Company. Sum at issue \$12,000. Counsel for the plaintiffs, Messrs. Webster & Shaw; for the defendent, Messrs. Prescott and Orne.

We understand the Solicitor Generalhas entered a Notle Prosequi in the suit against Gen. Lyman, for a Libel on

Prosequi in the suit against Gen. Lyman, for a Libel on the Hon. Daniel Webster.—Boston Gaz.

Laborers.—A law is before the Legislature of Pennsyl-

vania, providing that every mechanic, journeyman, laborer, or employer, male or female, for wages, shall, in case of the incolvency of the employer, have a preference over every other creditor, to a payment not exceeding \$50. The brig Clio, Lieutenant Pinkham, fitted out by Admiral Coffin, has returned to Boston, after a cruize of two months. On entering the harbor, the young descendants of Tristam Coffin, 21 in number, manned the yards in fine style.

The Public Advertiser states, that the population of Lou-isville; Ken. has increased near an hundred fold in the last eight years, and it is at this time increasing with greater rapidity than ever. Mr. Silas E. Burrows, of New York, announces that a regular monthly communication is now established from N. York to Panama, and that vessels touching off the port of Panama can be certain of the letters reaching New York is about 20 days.

about 30 days.

The new Telegraph and Despatch Line of Stages from

The new Telegraph and Despatch Line of Stages from Keene to Boston, has been in operation nearly three weeks, and the N. H. Sentinel says, has never yet exceeded twelve hours in the passage, although much of the time the roads have been heavy. The traveller takes breakfast before 6 o'clock in the morning, and arrives at the usual supper hour. Hundsome Dividend.—The Dismal Swamp Land Company, at their annual meeting on the 17th inst. declared a dividend of \$2400 per share on each share of stock owned is said Company, for the last year. The stock originally cost £1000. or \$3333 1-3. [Balt. Patriot.]

Mysterious.—The Plymouth Memorial says, "Of the tax at Dedham this year (\$5000) upwards of \$7000 were paid in three days, under a new system established by the town."

town."

Distressing Shipureck.—A Portland paper of Nov. 24th says, "The schooner —, Haddock, of Cranberry Island, on a scaling voyage, was lost, in May last, with all the crew, 19 in number, 13 of whom were married, and 7 of these land eleven children each—of the remainder, one lad four, one six, and the rest from two to five. It is believed that not less than one hundred children were made fatherless by this distressing occurrence.

A wreck has been fallen in with, 80 leagues from the coast of Portugal, which appeared to be an Apperican built

A toreck has been fallen in with, 80 leagues from the coast of Portugal, which appeared to be an American built vessel. No person on board; boats gone.

We are sorry to understand that one of the line of stages between Suffolk and Winton was run away with yesterday by the horses, and that the driver was killed. Two of the horses were also missing. We did not understand whether here were any passengers in the stage.—Norfolk Beacon.

Sam Patch's corpse has been found, and examined by the surgeons, who report the rupture of a blood vessel.

Great Mortality.—A Cincipnati paper states on the

Great Mortality.—A Cincinnati paper states, on the authority of gentlemen from New-Orleans, that the deaths in the latter city since last spring have been five thousand

ive hundred.

Fire.—The dwelling house of Col. Reed, of Phipsburgh,
Me. was destroyed by fire on the 20th alt. together with
hearly all the contents, furniture, clothing, some money,
sapers, &c. The house was new, and the fire was occationed by a coal snapping among shavings, where joiners
and been at work.

and been at work.

Fire in Boston.—On Sabbath morning last, about 2 o'clock, several wooden buildings were burnt at the corner of Washington and Summer streets, owned by the heirs of the late Dea. Salisbury and by Mr. E. Penniman. The source occupied by the armines in Towart, predefiner win The the late Dea. Solisbury and by Mr. E. Penniman. The store occupied by Prea. Families II. Foster, logether with this valuable stock of paper hangings and uphol-tery, was totally destroyed; as were the buildings occupied by Mr. Hurlbert, dealer in paper hangings. Mr. Thayer, crockery ware merchant; and Mr. Hersey, boot-maker. The store of Mr. Gibbens on Summer street, together with his stock of groceries, received considerable injury, as did that of T. Semple, dry goods dealer, on Washington street. We understand that the fire originated in a small building, back of Mr. Hurlbert's store, occupied as a manufactory of bandboxes. The loss of property is estimated at from \$25,000 to \$20,000, a part of which was covered by insurance. Mr. Foster's stock is said to have been valued at \$15,000 to \$20,000; on which \$8000 was insured.

There was a slight alarm of fire on Monday, about 2 o'clock. A man unfortunately had his leg broken, or otherwise injured, by the apparatus of an engine. Pallad.

John Gibson, Edw. Beverlin, and Wm. Hall, perished in the Bakery which was destroyed by fire in Roosevelt-street, when the subsection of the store in increase in increase in the Bakery which was destroyed by fire in Roosevelt-street, when the store in the Bakery which was destroyed by fire in Roosevelt-street, when the store in the safety which was destroyed by fire in Roosevelt-street, which was destroyed by fire in Roosevelt-street, when the safety was destroyed by fire in Roosevelt-street, when the safety was destroyed by fire in Roosevelt-street, when the safety was destroyed by fire in Roosevelt-street, when the safety was destroyed by fire in Roosevelt-street, when the safety was destroyed by fire in Roosevelt-street, when the safety was destroyed by fire in Roosevelt-street, when the safety was destroyed by fire in Roosevelt-street, when the safety was destroyed by fire in Roosevelt-street, when the safety was destroyed by fire in Roosevelt-street, when the safety was destroyed by fire in Roosevelt-street, when the safety wa

John Gusson, Edw. Beverin, and Wm. Hall, perished in he Bakery which was destroyed by fire in Roosevelt-street, New York, on the night of the 20th alt. A boy is miss-ng, and is supposed to have been also burnt to death.

ing, and is supposed to have been also burnt to death.

New-Orleans.—The Committee of the Common Comeril appointed to examine the accounts of Mr. V. Bames, late Collector and Inspector of the tax on grog-shops, made a report on the 7th inst. in which they represent him to be a defaulter to'n large amount, say \$13,000. Com.

The Court of Common Pleas, for the county of Providence, commenced its session in this town on Monday last. The civil actions at the present term are much more numerous than were ever known at any former period, amounting to upwards of twelve hundred in all. R. Island Herald.

An attempt was made a few days singer to righ a mail stage.

An attempt was made a few days since to rob a mail stage in Pennsylvania. The robbers were three in number. They presented pistols to the breasts of the passengers, and ob-tained money from some of them.

An extract of a letter received in New Orleans, dated St. Jean Baptiste, Nov. 3, says "That Mr. M. Edrington, printer, formerly of New Orleans, was assussinated in a ball room by one Colas Ory. The murderer has not yet been caught."

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Samuel Anderson, to Miss Catharine Emerson; Mr. John Hickman, to Miss Sarah Ann, daughter of Mr. John Wilson; Mr. Levi Goodwin, to Miss Sarah P. Fader; Mr. Edmund Matson, to Mrs. Hannah Davies; Mr. David C. Johnson, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Murphy; Mr. Jones Mills, to Miss Lydia Davis; Mr. Charles Upham, to Miss Elizabeth Curtis; Mr. Lewis Wood, to Miss Thankful H. Allen; Mr. Hiram Simmons, to Miss Susan Mears Millage; John C. Park, Esq. Autorney at Law, to Miss Mary F. Moore, eldest daughter of Col. A. Moore; Mr. Porter Crosby, to Miss Emcline, only daughter of Thomas Park, formerly of Brighton; Mr. Minot T. Lane, to Miss Ruth Farrar.

as Park, formerly of Brighton; Mr. Minot T. Lane, to Miss Ruth Farrar.

In Charlestown, Mr. Nathaniel W. Starbird, to Miss Mary D. Horn.—In Roxbury, Mr. John Phillips, of New-buryport, to Miss Sarah A.; and Mr. Charles Davis, Pr. of Roxbury, to Miss Eliza S. daughters of Jonathan Dorr, Esq. of Roxbury.—In Cambridge, Mr. Jonathan W. Ford, to Miss Catharine Cutler.—In West Cambridge, by Re-Mr. Hedge, Mr. Walter Fletcher, to Miss Matilda Stary, L. Westermer, Mr. Lange, Berger 1, 2008. Mr. Hedge, Mr. Wulter Fletcher, to Miss Matilda Stacy.

—In Watertowa, Mr. James Barnard, to Miss Ann Wright,

of W.—In Quiney, Mr. Josiah Patch, to Miss Eleaner
Nothing.—In Salem, Mr. Joseph Stowers, to Miss Mary

C. Frye; Mr. Charles Weston, to Miss Mary S. Ward;

Mr. Joel Bruning, to Miss Nancy Hall; Mr. Peter Lewis,

to Miss Sarah E. Foote; Mr. Samuel Elreve, to Miss Sally

Price; Capt. Wu. H. Neal, to Miss Sarah Ropes, daughter

of Capt. Joseph Ropes.

In Amherst, Mr. George Hastings, to Miss Betsey

Thayer, of Belchertown.—In Guilford, Vt. Mr. George

Cooley, of Amherst, to Miss Clarissa West, of Southampton.

# DEATHS.

DEATHS.

In this city, Mrs. Mary, aged 74, consort of Mr. John Hunt, of Trenton, N. J.; Mrs. Elizabeth F. wife of Mr. Joseph Mann, formerly of Portsmouth, N. H.; Mrs. Lydia Keniston, formerly of Newburyport, 46; Mrs. Mary Coombe, wife of Mr. Reuben C. 40, formerly of Weymouth; Thomas Sealy, 30; Mary Ann Page, 12; Elijah S. Dunbar, 29; Nancy Reed, 43; Daniel Trask, 38.

In West Cambridge, Mr. Joseph Foster, 45.—At South Boston, Mr. Benjamin Frusar, 22.—In Quincy, Miss Elizabeth Ann, elbest daughter of the late Capt. Boyleton Adams, 27.—In Lynn, Major Ezra Hitchings, 44.—In Hingam, Mr. Bela Henry, 54.—in New Bedford, Mr. Ansel Crapo, about 40; Mrs. Sarah, wife of Mr. Thomas Parker, about 60.—in Salma, Miss Marianne, daughter of Mr. James Gray, 20.—In Nantucket, Miss Avis Gardner, 49.—In Tewksbury, Mr. Joseph Brown, 67.—In Plymouth, Mrs. Jerusha Talbot, wife of Samuel Talbot, 31; Mrs. Elizabeth Swift, wife of Mr. John Swift.—In Andover, suddenly, Warren Richardson, 25.—In Hanover, Ms. on

the 11th inst. of pulmonary consumption, Miss Hannah B. Willer, 22.—In Bellingham, Mass. Mordica A. Marka, 51. [Printers in Vermont are requested to insert the above.] In Stoughton, Mr. Oliver Harris, 68. While in his usual health he fell to the ground and expired instantly. He was a revolutionary soldier, and left a numerous family, with a large circle of acquaintance.

In Providence, Mr. George W. Sprague, in the 31st year of his age.—In Chelmsford, Ms. William Ilsley, 17, son of Mr. Wm. Ilsley, of Portsmouth. Killed by the blasting of a rock.

In Sharon, Rev. Henry Mæller, 80. He was born at Hamburg, Germany, and served as chaplain in Gen. Washington's army during the Revolutionary war.

In Hiram, Me. Gen. Peleg Wadsworth, a soldier of the Revolution, and for many years Representative in Congress,

Revolution, and for many years Representative in Congress, from Cumberland District.

In Francestown, N. H. Mr. David Fisher, 70. He was one of the early settlers of the town, and the father of 13 children all now living.—In Amherst, N. H. Miss Cornelia Clifton Clagget, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Clifton C. 21.

ia Culton Cragger, youngers of the Lorentz of the Judges of the U.S. Supreme Court, 71.—In Granby, Wildow Meletabel Burnett, 82.—In Ashtield, Mr. Abner

# WEYMOUTH & BRAINTREE ACADEMY

THE Winter Term of the Weymouth and Braintree Academy will commence on Monday the seventh of December next, under the superintendence of Mr. E. D. Elbridge, the Preceptor. Board can be had from \$1,25 to \$1,50 per week. Tuition \$5,00 a quarter.

By order, Fisher A. Kingseury, Sec'y.

Nov. 21, 1829.

GROTON ACADEMY. THE Second Term of this Institution will commence on Monday, 7th inst.—A Boarding House has been opened near the Academy where any number of scholars may be accommodated, and parents can place their children under the direction and care of the Preceptor.—The strictest attention will be paid to the moral and religious character of the scholars.—Board and tuition exclusive of wood and lights \$2,00.

George Beecher, Preceptor.

Nov. 24, 1899. Nov. 24, 1829.

Nov. 24, 1829.

CONVERSATIONS ON THE BIBLE, Written for the Mass. S. Sch. Union. By Erodore. With coloured Maps. Conversations on the Sandwich Island Mission. By a Lady. Sabbath School Teacher's Visits, An Antidote to the Vice of Profaneness, by the author of Motherless Ellen.

THE UNION QUESTIONS, vol. 1 and 2, at \$1,50 per dozen. Certificates of Merit with new Hymns, by Mrs. Gilbert, late Miss Taylor.

For sale by JAMES LORING, No. 182, Washington-st.
In the press—European Children, or Instructive Sketches. By Rev. Dr. Malan, of Geneva.

Dec. 2.

ESSAYS AND DISSERTATIONS ON BIBLI-CAL LITERATURE. By a Society of Clergymen, chiefly translated from the works of German Critics. Contents. History of Introductions to the Scriptures by

Contents. History of Introductions to the Scriptures by GESENIUS. Treatise on the authenticity and Canonical Authority of the Scriptures of the Old Testament, by Elginder, State of Samuel Bochart, by Whitting Man. Dissertation on the meaning of the "Kingdom of Heaven" in the New Testament, by Storr. No traces of the Gnostics are to be found in the New Testament, by Titting. History of the Interpretation of the Prophet Isaiah, by GESENIUS. Treatise on the use of Syriac Language, by MICHÆLIS. Just published and for sale at the Theological Bookstore of CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington-street.

### NEW SERMONS.

NEW SERMONS.

DR. WISNER'S SERMON on the Proper Mode of Conducting Missions to the Heathen, delivered before the Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Indians and others in North America, Nov. 5, 1829.

DR. CON'S SERMON on Consolution in Death, from 2 Tim. i, 10; preached Sept. 7, 1829 at the Funeral of the Rev. MATTHIAS BRUEEN, A. M. late Pastor of the Bleecker Street Presbyterian Church in the City of New-York.

DR. SKINNER'S SERMON, occasioned by the Death of the Rev. Matthias Bruen, A. M. preached in Bleecker Street Church New York, Sept. 20, 1829, at the requert of the Church and the Executive Committee of the American Home Missionary Society.

Just received and for sale by CROCKER & BREWS-1ER, 47 Washington Street.

CHRISTIAN OFFERING FOR NEW YEAR.

CHRISTIAN OFFERING FOR NEW YEAR.

ANNALS OF THE POOR; containing the Dairyman's Daughter, the Negro Servant, the Young Cottager, the Cottage Conversation and a Visit to the Infirmary. By the Rev. Legh Richmond, A.M. A new Edition, ENLARGED, with an Introductory Sketch of the Author, by the Rev. John Ayre, A.M. Embellished with elegant engravings, taken from scenes described in the work, and made from drawings taken under the direction of the author. In rich and elegant bindings.

(g)—Mr. Richmond sought his materials, not in the region of fancy, but in the less questionable sources of fact and reality. He has been excelled by no writer in this species of composition. To a style simple, elegant, and full of pathos, he united a spirit of Christian love, which transferred its sweetness into every thought and expression; and his imagination rich and powerful, being purified by "a live coal from the altar," was consecrated in all its varied exercises, to the glory of God, and the true interests of man, while if his fancy sparkled with all the beautiful tims of the rainbow, it was only to fix the gaze of the admirer on the heavenly world.— Just published and for sale by CROCK-ER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington-St. Boston. Dec. 2.

# WOODBRIDG'S GEOGRAPHY.

JUST published and for sale, the eleventh edition of for Schools and Academies, constructed upon a new and original plan to aid the memory, by comparison and classification, with an enlarged Atlas of seven Maps and two Charts, arranged upon new principles, exhibiting, in addition to what is found in other atlasses by means of Emblems, Figures, &c., the various degrees of Civilization of the Inhalitants of the earth; the Population, Form of of the earth; the Populat Form of Government, Religion, Climate, Degree of Temperature, and Productions of all countries—and the comparative size of Towns, Rivers and Mountains,—by Rev. William C. Wooddridge, late Teacher in the American Asylum, (Foreign Correspondent of the Geographical Society of Paris 2.

tenth edition of this work recently published, consis-The tenth edition of this work recently published, consis-ting of 20,000 copies, has been entirely disposed of within eight months from its publication, and a new edition called for. This unexampled sale, and the regular and increasing demand, may be judged as evidence of the peculiar merit of the system. Experience, the best test of merit, has proved the system. Exjerience, the best test of merit, has proved that the peculiar plan adopted, conveys a greater amount of permanent knowledge—renders the pupil more intelligent on the subject of Geography—and tends more to enlarge the mind than that of any similar work.—Two editions have been published in England under favorable prospects of an extensive sale in that kingdom.—The author of this work has resided in Europe for several years past—has visited the Felkenburg, and other important literary institutions, with special reference to the science of Geography and improvements in education.

Care will be taken to introduce into each successive edition such corrections and additions as the state of the globe or new discoverice shall render advisable. Atlasses to the present edition are put up in the quarto form, with an en-

present edition are put up in the quarto form, with an en-larged Map of the United States, including New England, New-York, Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey on an extended

Recommendations of the superior excellence of the plan Recommendations of the superior excenence of the pupon which this work is formed, and of its claims to originality and patronage, have been obtained from literary gentlemen and teachers of the first respectability, both in our own country and in Europe. For sale by J. W. BURDITT, CROCKER & BREWSTER, and the Booksellers generally.

# OLD ESTABLISHED TEMPERANCE STORE

No. 157 Court Street, near Bowdoin Square. No. 157 Court Street, near Boudoin Square.

THE proprietor assumes the above title, believing this to be the first of the kind ever established in this city, and would return his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public for their past favors, and solicit s continuance of that patronage which they have been pleased so liberally to bestow. It is believed that an impression is still on the minds of the public, that in those stores where the traffic in Ardent Spirits is abandoned, there must of necessity be an advance on the price of other articles, in proportion to the loss sustained by the exclusion of this surface. The Proportion would invite all those persons who feel disposed to the loss sustained by the exclusion of this article. The Proprietor would invite all those persons who feel disposed to patronize an establishment of this kind, to call at the above Store, where he thinks they will be fully satisfied, that articles of the first quality may be obtained as low as at any other Store in this city.

N. B.—Families supplied with articles of first quality, and sent to any part of the city gratis.

Dec. 2.

SIMEON P. ADAMS.

### POETRY.

# For the Boston Recorder.

THE SPELLS OF MEMORY. I ask not for some magic wand, Or spelis of some enchanted land, To chase away the woes and fears, Which cluster round this vale of tears. No ;-such vain wishes I resign, If memory's better spells be mine These, these alone have pow'r to bless Life's weary hours of loneliness. These, with kind influence, bestow A precious balm for ev'ry woe; And, with a soothing pow'r, control The wildest ragings of the soul. Say, thou forsaken,-has thou known The bitter pang, to feel alone,-To see thy loved ones low in dust,-The living faithless to their trust, The heartless flatt'rers of a day. All flit, in darker hours, away Have not the spells of memory, then, Thy lost ones waked to life again,-And bid, once more, around thee stand A faithful, fond, confiding band,— And poured upon thy raptured ear The tones of love thou erst didst hear Say, when thick clouds of sorrow roll, Thou man of grief, upon thy soul, Which friendship cannot chase away Through which there gleams no gladd'ning ray, Which darker still, and darker grow-The night of deep despair and woe ;-Oh, sometimes, on this dreary night, Ariseth not the blessed light Of memory,-like the gentle beam Of moonlight on the placid stream,-Thus mildly gleaming on thy breast, To charm awhile thy woes to rest ? Say, child of passion, when there sweep, Like surges of the wintry deep, Wild waves of madness o'er thy heart; What can a soothing charm impart? Oh, what hath pow'r their rage to quell, Like memory's mild, but mighty spell? And when the deathless spirit, free From clogs of dull mortality, Shall revel in you world of bliss, Then memory, pointing back to this, Shall, with a voice unearthly, say, " Goodness bath led thee all the way. Oh, he it mine that voice to hear. Dispel, oh God, the gloomy fear Of sinking in the world of woe. There memory's hated spells to know, Presenting to the aching sight Departed scenes of life and light.

MISCELLANEOUS. From the National Intelligencer. PRESENT CRISIS IN THE CONDITION OF THE

AMERICAN INDIANS .- No. XII .- abridged. The next treaty is unique in its character; but all its provisions are in accordance with the principles of preced-ing compacts. It forcibly illustrates the change in the con-dition and prospects of the Cherokeev, which had then com-menced and has been constantly increasing.

Treaty of the Cherokee Agency, or fifteenth compact with the Cherokees.

with the Cherokees.

[The parties are Gen. Jackson and two others on the part of the U. S.; the Chiefs of the Cherokee Nation east of the Mississippi; and the Chiefs of the Cherokees on the Arkansas river. The treaty was signed July 8, 1817, and afterward ratified by Pos. Market Arkansas and agents enough to make a treaty; but the preamble occupying an octavo page and a half, is still more remarkable. It declares, that in the year 1808, a deputation from the Upper and Lower Cherokee towns went to Washington; that the deputies from the Upper Towns signified to the President "their auxious desire to engage in the pursuit of agriculture and civilized life, in the country they then occupied;" that the Nation at large did not partake of this desire; that the upper life, in the country they then occupied;" that the Nation at large did not partake of this desire; that the upper Towns wished, therefore, for a division of the country, and the assignment to them of the lands on the Hiwassee; that by this contracting their society within narrow limits, they proposed to begin the establishment of fixed laws and a regular government: that the Deputies from the lower towns wished to pursue the hunter life, and with this view to move across the Mississippi; that the President of the United States. "after manurely considering the petilower towns wished to pursue the numer life, and with this view to move across the Mississippi; that the President of the United States, "after maturely considering the petitions of both parties," wrote to them on the 9th of January, 1809, as follows: "The United States, my children, are the friends of both parties; and, as far as can be reasonably asked, they are willing to satisfy the widnes of both. Those who remain may be assured of our patronage, our aid, and good neighborhood. Those who wish to remove, are permitted to send an exploring party to reconnoitre, &c." That in the same letter, the President added—"When the party shall have found a tract of country suiting the emigrants, and not elaimed by other Indians, we will arrange with them and you the exchange of that for a just portion of the country they leave, and to a part of which proportioned to their numbers, they have a right; and that, in conclusion, he told the emigrating Cherokees, that the United States would "still consider them as our children," and "always hold them firmly by the hand."

The preamble states further, that, "the Cherokees relying on the promises of the President of the U. States, as above recited," explored the country West of the Mississippi, made, choice of land to which no other Indians had a just claim, and were desirous of making the proposed exchange of country. "Now know ye," concludes the pre-

pi, made choice of land to which no other Indians had a just claim, and were desirous of making the proposed exchange of country. "Now know ye," concludes the preamble, "that the contracting parties, to carry into full effect the before recited promises with good faith, and to promote a continuation of friendship," &c. &c. "have agreed and concluded on the following articles," &c. Ge.t. Washington, soon after the organization of our National Government, laid the basis of our Indian relations, in prefect consistency with the principle and practice of the

tional Government, laid the basis of our Indian relations, in perfect consistency with the principle and practice of the early settlers and colonial rulers. Mr. Jefferson, was a member of his cabinet, and doubtless intimately conversant with these fundamental measures. The five first Presidents of the U. States made treatics with the Cherokees, all resting on the same acknowledged principles. Mr. Jefferson, the third President, having pursued the policy of Gen. Washington on this subject, with more undeviating zeal than on any other subject whatever—being about to retire from the Chief Magistracy—and standing mid-way between the era of 1789 and the present year, wrote a fatherly letter to the of 1789 and the present year, wrote a fatherly letter to the Cherokees, giving them his last political advice. This let-Cherokees, givi Cherokees, giving them his last political advice. This letter is preserved by them in their archives. A negotiation is held with them, on their own soil, or, as the title has it, "within the Cherokee Nation," under the direction of the fifth President of the U. States. The letter of Mr. Jefferson is produced and incorporated into a treaty. It is therefore adopted by the people of our land, and approved as among the national monuments, erected for the defence of our weak neighbors. What adds to the singularity of the transaction is, that this letter, reaching backward and forward through five administrations, is adopted in the fifth by transaction is, that this letter, reaching backward and forward through five administrations, is adopted in the fifth, by a negotiator who is now the seventh President of the United States; thus bringing all the weight of personal character and political consistency to support as plain stipulations as can Le found in the English language, or any other. May it not be said, then, that the case of the Cherokees has been prepared by Providence, that we may show to ourselves and to the world, whether engagements can bind us; or whether the imagined present interest of a small portion of the American people will transform itself into a Samson, and break national treaties by dozens, and by scores. "as a break nati break national treaties by dozens, and by scores, "
thread of tow is broken when it toucheth the fire?"

If this case should unhappily be decided against the Cherokees, (which may heaven avert!) it will be necessary that foreign nations should be well aware, that the People of the United States are ready to take the ground of fulfilling their contracts so long only, as they can be overawed by physical force: that we, as a nation, are ready to avow, that we can force; that we, as a nation, are ready to avow, that we can be restrained from injustice by fear alone; not the fear of God, which is a most emobling and purifying principle; not the fear of exertificing national character, in the estimation of good and wise men in every country, and through all future time; not the fear of present shame and public scorn; but simply, and only, the fear of bayonets and cannon.

But what does the letter of Mr. Jefferson, thus adopted and sanctioned, and made the mouthpiece of the nation; what does this letter, written after much deliberation and much experience, and on the eve of quitting public life, say

to the Cherokees? It says, that the U. States will always regard both branches of the Cherokee nation as their children. (A good father, I suppose, does not tell lies to his children, nor break his promises to them; especially promises that have been often repeated during the lapse of forty years.) It says, that the Cherokees of the Arkansas must not enter upon lands claimed by other Indians, thus admitting that the wildest Savages have a claim to lands. It says, that all the individuals of the Cherokee nation have a right to their country; and, therefore, if a part of the nation surrenders to the U. States its right to lands East of the Mississippi, it must receive from the U. States a right to lands West of that river. It says, that those Cherokees, who wish to remove, may emigrate with the good wishes and assistance of the U. States, and that those, who remain, may be assured (yes, assured is the word of Mr. Jefferson, adopted by Gen. Jackson, "may be assured of our patronage, our aid and good neighborhood." It would be difficult to make any comments upon this passage, which would add to the impression which it cannot fail to

our patronage, our aid and good neighborhood." It would be difficult to make any comments upon this passage, which would add to the impression which it cannot fail to make upon every fair and honorable mind.

The preamble says, that the Cherokees relied upon the promises of the President of the U. States, and took their measures accordingly. Why should they not rely upon his promises? No President of the United States had broken faith with the Indians. But if these very promises, and a thousand others should now be broken, there will be an end of reliance on our promises; and out of tenderness to my country, and that we might not be unnecessarily reminded of the infamy thus laid up in store for future generations, I could heartily wish, that none of our public functionaries may ever hereafter make a promise to an Ladian.

WILLIAM PLNN.

# From the Vermont Chronicle.

THE INDIANS. "'This whole subject is assuming (distinct from a moral) a political, and even a *party* aspect, and as such we will dismiss it." So says the Charleston Observer, and such have been our fears. We say, our fears; for we have no hope of a righteous de-

cision from a political party.

The Observer maintains, that the United States is in debt to the State of Georgia,—that the debt was to have been paid, by extinguishing the title of the Creeks and Cherokees to the lands they own within the limits of that state,-and that the nation is now bound, either to do that, or to pay Georgia an equivalent. This, the Observer thinks northern men are wholly unwilling to do. We mistake, if this conclusion is warranted by facts. Georgia has never, to our knowledge spoken of any equivalent,—has never even hinted that any equivalent could possibly be received. All her demands have been, so far as we have learned, for that very land, and for nothing else. All her reasoninge, requests, threatenings, and movements of every kind, have forbid us to believe, that she would think for a moment of accepting any equivalent. The reason, apparently, is, that the possession of the be worth more than the payment of the original debt.

We do not profess to understand the nature of the claims of Georgia upon the United States. Whenever they have been brought forward, it has been with a hot and headlong violence, inconsistent with the communication of clear and definite ideas to the calculating minds of Northern men Most probably, her cause has suffered on this ac count. Her statesmen ought to understand, by this time, that to obtain the assent of a northern man, they must "keep cool," and wait patiently, till they have answered the last of his almost endless string of "questions;" and, oftener than would be necessary if Northern men were perfect, they must be careful not to stir up his "pig nature," by the use of threatening language.—Let the amount of her claims, the existence of which is implied in her contract with the Union, be fairly stated; let her rely on our sense of justice; let her say, that, as the literal fulfilment of the contract has, contrary to the expectations of all parties, become impossible, she desires an equivalent. Let her do this, and the Northern spirit, which demands justice for the Indians, will demand justice for Georgia too-The doctrine, that because the nation owes Georgia, that State may get her pay by takto neither, is the height of injustice. Against that injustice, Northern feeling is now concentra-ted, and is strong. But, that the just claims of Georgia, if we can ever learn what they are should be paid, and must be paid, is so plain a case, that we do not believe that Northern men can doubt about it. Insinuations to the contrary, we cannot but regard as premature and unjust.

On one other point, we have a word to say. We think that some, and even some good men, are too eady to take it for granted, that the National Executive intends to deal unjustly by the Indians. is true, some official documents seem to speak with sufficient clearness: but other documents seem to contradict them with equal clearness. We confess ourseives unable to guess their real meaning, and a little suspicious that their real meaning is rather indistinct in their own minds. For instance, it is said, plainly enough, of the Cherokee lands, that the right of soil belongs to the whites. it is said, with equal plainness, that the Indians have a right to live on it, and use it as their own as long as they or their posterity see fit; and it is not pretended that they must pay any rent or services for the privilege. What is the right of soil, vices for the privilege. What is the right of soil, under such an incumbrance: Again, Georgia and Alabama have, it is said, a right to extend their jurisdiction over the C:eeks and Cherokees; but the Indians have a claim on the United States, for complete protection of person and property. as well as their right to occupy their lands, President Jackson acknowledges, and promises to exert his "power," if necessary, to secure it to them. We think that justice and good policy alike require us to put the best construction upon these different statements. Undue jealousy often brings to pass its own forebodings; and on the other hand. n are often ashamed to do less righteously, that was expected of them.

At the present moment, the friends of righteous less are in special danger of injuring their own cause. Among those who covet the next Presiden cy, it would be strange if some one should not at tempt to secure their votes, by echoing their sentinents on this subject, and to inflame their zeal i his favor, by charging the most atrocious injustice upon his rivals. And it would be less strange than mentable, if he should succeed in transforming them into violent political partisans. Let them be on their guard. Let them distrust every statement, the belief of which might help to kindle up the flame of political discord. Let them beware of the arts of demagogues. In regard to the Indians, let our feelings be alive. Let us build an impenetrable wall of correct and virtuous public sentiment around their rights. The present crisis demands it. But unjust suspicions and premature opposition, provoke men in power to be their enemi-

# THE PEARL FISHERY IN CEYLON.

A letter from the Rev. L. Spaulding, missionary in Ceyn, to a clergyman in this vicinity, obligingly furnished fo the Recorder.

Tillipally, April 22, 1829.
My Dear Brother Storrs,—You will see in the quarterly account of this station which has just been forwarded, a notice of my visiting the pearl fishery. But as I am more found of private correspondence than of public exhibitions, I improve the present opportunity of introducing you to some of our eastern customs in a more familiar way. Well then, if you will consent to go just as I go, you must put your books, clothes, a few common medi-cines, shaving apparatus and all you wish to eat, into trunks; roll up your mat and pillow and take an umbrella;—then bidding wife, family, and friends a cheerful good bye, go with your baggage to the custom house. If we have previously established

feet by 5, with a little awning of leaves just large enough to secure our own heads from the sun, as all our native helpers and other Tamul people have no such accommodations. We are soon and tossing with a pretty good breeze.—Night comes on, and we leave the boatmen to tow, or row, or poll, or sail, as they may find it necessary. Next morning a fine wind, and our little boat dashes along rapidly. About noon we are becalmed; and what is worse, it rains, so that we are wet through and through. At sun set, with every appearance of heavy rains and in sight of harbor, we are obliged to cast anchor because the boatmen have missed the channel which leads to Mannar. In such a case it does no good to complain; for this people will, after all you can say or do, have their wn way. So then, to make the best of it, we will tie up the setting poles, spread over some mats to keep off the rain, eat a piece of bread and cold meat, and prepare for the night. We cannot spread our mats because all is wet; so we must be content to sit leaning against the side of the boat, and sleep if we are so tired we cannot help it. Omitting to nowe are so tred we cannot help it. Omitting to notice two days, in which nothing uncommon occurs excepting perhaps the want of suitable food and good water, we find ourselves at the pearl fishery early on Monday morning.

Here we find men women and children, just like the throng of spectators at a "muster,"—thick as they can stand and their little but mode of leaves

they can stand, and their little huts made of leaves or thatched with a kind of long grass, cover the whole face of the country. A hundred thousand from different parts of southern India, of all ranks, of many colours and languages, are here crowded of many colors and anguages, are nere crowded into the compass of little more than a square mile. About 1 o'clock P. M., as you cast your eye to the ocean, you see the tops of the sails of the boats coming in from the pearl banks. At first they appear little scientific the sails of the sails of the boats. pear like a single row of wild geese, two miles in length. By degrees they grow larger, until you see the whole boats in a single line, as straight as a file of soldiers. At this time geople flock to the shore in crowds. As soon as the boats strike, the Divers, who always have a percentage of the oysters, take their treasures on their heads in a sack and run among the people crying sippy-sippy! (oysters-oysters.) Very soon after this you see every man and woman hid in some retired corner with 5, 10, 50 or 100 oysters, which he has bo for a half-penny, a penny, sixpence or a shilling, with a kind of jack-knife, diligently searching for the pearls. Very few however of the whole quantity of oysters are disposed of in this way. Most are carried from the boats to little yards fenced in for the purpose, and there they pile them up until the hears are as large as a small house. Here are as large as a small house. they are left to decay, until the oyster itself is gone. They then wash the shells in small boats, dug out of single logs. All this time the owner keeps a watch, and when they wash the shells two or three stand by lest the workmen swallow the pearls. In such a case, the man detected is punished with a ose of medicine!

The pearl-oyster does not differ in size from the common oyster; but the inside is very smooth and of a bright isinglass colour. I did not go with the boats to see the divers go down into the depths the sea; but I saw some of the stones by which they descended which would probably weigh 12 or 15 pounds. Furnished with these and with a rope tied around them, they go down very rapidly. When they have been down as long as they can remain, which may be about two minutes, they give a sign by the rope as General Putnam did when in the wolf's den, and are drawn up like poroises from the bottom of the sea. They will not rust any one but a near relative with this life-rope. Passing into the bazar we see in a single street fou ines of merchants, two at the sides and two in the middle, extending from one end to the other. merous other venders are scattered throughout the whole village. Every kind of goods found in Indian markets are to be seen here. Cloth, baskets made, an index of eathors from spices to potatoes, and ornaments without count or name in English. There are also many gamblers and jugglers, not for sale, but like all others of the trade, to get your money without a return of goods. The most teresting sight, however, is a large brass pot or chaldron, resembling the boiler of a steam boat and holding 300 quarts, raised upon stones at the union of the main streets. This is placed here by the Renter of the fishery, a heathen man, for th pose of making rice conjee for the poor. Three or four servants are in waiting to give the conjee and water, (a beverage not easily gotten at this place,) which they keep constantly on hand. I saw in the Renter's yard two or three more boilers which had not been set up, probably reserved until there should be more need. This is a most timely and merciful charity, as hundreds of poor people charmed with the thought of making their fortune come to the pearl fishery, and in a lew days are left absolutely without the means of checking the gnawings of hunger. Such a provision is therefore as striking an example of benevolence, as a Christian govern ment which reaps the profit of the fishery, or an individual Christian who acknowledges that he is only a steward, could reasonably expect of a hea-[Remainder next week.]

# CLERICAL MEMORIAL

From the Col. Star. concluded. DANGERS TO WHICH MINISTERS OF THE GOS-PEL ARE EXPOSED.

IV. Standing forth as the accredited expositors of a divine religion, ministers of the Gospel are in danger of falling into the commission of much sin, by suppressing certain parts of the truth. will endeavor to make ourselves understood by the supposition of several cases. It is their well known duty to direct the attention of parents to the right education of their children, to inculcate upon them as heads of families, the principles of parental discipline; to require them under the most awful sanctions of Christianity, to bring up their offspring, In the nurture and admonition of the Lord;" to set before them an example of patience, humility, and godly fear; and to appear, as far as practica-ble, exemplifying the truth which they profess. But should ministers themselves be glaringly de-ficient in these respects, with what face could they reprove others for their deficiencies? Should their wn families be abandoned to neglect, or what is worse, to an irregular, loose training, so that the worst examples of profligacy appear in their own houses, with what show of consistency could they expose the laxity, and criminal indifference of others in the bringing up of their children? Therefore, you will not hear a preacher who is a negligent disciplinarian in his own family, ever say much on this delicate topic. He generally passes it over in silence. He is afraid to attack the guilty on that point, at which he himself is most vulnerable Perhans he excuses his conscience by secretly persuading himself, that there is no need for urging upon the attention of his hearers such subjects, that tis savors of legality to be preaching about disci-pline, and morality, and duty.

Those teachers of religion who fail to fill the do-mestic circle with the mild and amiable virtues

which the Gospel inculcates, and who carry it with moroseness, petutance and ill nature towards their wives and children, thus rendering their own houses scenes of contention and blustering strife, will not find it convenient often to quote such portions of Scripture as, "Husbands love your wives and be not bitter against them, Parents provoke not your children to wrath but bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." On the custom house. If we have previously established our characters as honest men, all passes unlocked; if not, it will be well to secure a good report by opening all our goods. Next comes the boat, 20 1 altar, which enjoin the reciprocal duties of the dif-

ferent members of families, and encourage the cul-

tivation of domestic religion.

The public teachers of religion are charged to warn mankind against covetousness, to call off the attention of God's people from deceitful riches, and the heart-indurating prosecution of gain. The minister who is greedy of filthy lucre will not touch this subject. The covetous who serve the world with a sort of self devotion, and from whose hearts the last principle of piety is eaten out by the corrosions of worldiness, will not be disturbed by him. His shafts will fly over the head of soul-withered fessors, and all his artillery will explode in harm-

Ministers who have worldly business to transact, and none are exempt from it, are in danger of con-tracting obligations which they are afterwards unable to execute. They thus have their minds dis-tracted with debt, and their resources taxed beyond the possibility of endurance, or extrication. Under such circumstances, how are they to preach from such a text, as that of "Owe no man any thing, or Render unto all their dues?" How are they to twinge the consciences of guilty delinquents, and urge upon their hearers the prompt and faithful performance of all their promises?—The re-membrance of their own case will gall them every time they think of distributive justice. Their own offences against the laws of punctuality and contract, will haunt them in every effort which they may make to bring others to their duty. It will hence become conformable with their feelings never to meddle with such matters, but to leave them all

to the regular course of things.

The minister of Christ glides into the neglect of personal piety, who becomes unfrequent and remiss in secret devotion, omits secret prayer, and the rig-id examination of his heart and life, will make but a poor monitor to those in a condition similar to his own.—How can be apply the stimulant of bi ting reproof to those who are no more negligent than himself? How can he feel and depict their wretchedness, when he is a stranger to his own:

O how important is it for us to bear the lively impress of every truth that we preach! The first art in divine oratory is the art of being holy. The surest guide to the genuine glory of eloquence is a good conscience and a well regulated heart. Without hese no man can ever be a successful pleader in

V. The fair daughters of earth, not unfrequenty bring a snare to the Christian advocate. His character and profession, the claims of his religion, and the generally admitted purity of his motives and designs, all unite to secure for him the respect and good-will of females. The influence which he thus acquires may be abused to purposes most pernicious and nefarious; and the sacred garb of reigion corrupted into a cloak of licentiousness, made a sinister bait to deception. It would be needless to enumerate the examples of stupendous scandal with which this temptation has covered the ninisterial path. They are but too well known; too fearfully blazoned, by the envenomed breath of infamy. Of all God's creatures, none are so dear, so fair and gentle to man as woman. But whilst she is thus the sweetest boon of providence. the kindest soother of human inquietude, and the most endeared associate of man, she may become the most direful vengeance that ever occupied his path. She is the last best gift, when rightly appreciated, but the direst calamity when perve by man's baseness. Ministers of the Gospel mity when perve others, are in danger at this point. An Apostle has warned them in reference to it; their own consciences administer a warning; the monuments inscrib-ed with the eternal shame of fallen brethren, loudwarn them.

LECTURES ON SCHOOL KEEPING. BEING a complete School Master's Manual; highly serticeable also to every person engaged in the subject of
Schools. By S. R. Hall, This day published, and Swan
y RICHARDSON, LURD & HOLBROOK, 183 Wash

Nov. 25.

NEW MUSIC BOOK.

AMERICAN PSALMODY. A collection of Sacred Music; comprising a great variety of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Set Pieces, Anthems and Chants, arranged with figured Bass for the Organ, or Piano Forte. To which is prefixed Elements of Musical Elocution; being a new and methodical arrangement of the principles of Vocal Music, by which the theory and practice of the art are made easily intelligible; designed for the use of Schools and private pupils. Just published and for sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47, Washington-street.

Nov. 25.

ANTEDILUVIAN ANTIQUITIES. This day

ANTEDILLOVIAN ANTIQUITIES. This day published by MUNROE & FRANCIS,
ANTEDILLUVIAN ANTIQUITIES, translated by an American Traveller in the East. Vol. 1. Price 1 dollar. Advertisement by the Translator.
"The Translator, renouncing all remuneration for his labor, for the use of a large sum of money advanced for the publication, and for his personal expenses, authorizes Mes-srs. Munroe & Francis to distribute the entire profits of the

srs. Munroe & Francis to distribute the entire profits of the sale among "Porcas Societies and other charities" which are superintended by Ladies, in Boston and its vicinity, as a mite-for the relief of the poor from the "three Giants, Winter, Old Age, and Poverty."

"It is intended that the second volume shall be published on the next "May-day of the Muses." It is postponed till next spring, that it may be embellished with beautiful engravings of antideluvian scenery. Two volumes of this work, and one of "Vicissitudes of Life, Letters, and the Age," may appear, if called for by the public roles, in

work, and one of "Vicissitudes of Life, Letters, and the Age," may appear, if called for by the public voice, in all the year 1830.

"Should the name of the author become public, these works will be suspended. But the confidence of the "Translator" of the one, and the "Author" of the other, in the honor and the caution of his classical friends, equal if ossible to his respect and esteem for them, remain

NEW BOOKS.

JUST published by the Massachusetts Sabbath School Union, and for sale at their Depository, No. 47, Cornhill, (late Market Street,) Boston. C. C. Dean, Agent. Conversation on the Sandwich Island Mission. Conversations on the Bible.

Conversations on the Bible.

A Short Account of Robert Cutts Whidden.

2d No. Bible Class Book, by Fisk and Abbott.

2d Vol. Sabbath School Treasury.

1f 7

AMHERST ACADEMY.

The Winter Term in this Institution will commence on Wednesday, November 25th. The Classical and English Department are still conducted separately by their respective teachers, and a small number of lads are furnished with odations under the immediate inspection and care of

accommodations under the immediate inspection and care
the Preceptors.—Board in Commons \$1,00 per week.
Tuition of Classical scholars \$5,00. 7 To be paid in
English do. \$4,00. 3 advance.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Principal.
Amherst, Nov. 16, 1829. 2w

TEMPERANCE STORE.
THE Subscribers have taken the Brick Store, No. 126,
Court Street, near Bowdoin Square, where they offer for ale all such articles as are usually kept in a First Rate Grocery Store, with the exception of Ardent Spirits; and these they mean wholly to exclude; so that Ladies, who will please to call, may be assured that they will meet with no annoyance from tipplers or idlers. It is a fact well known annoyance from tipplers or idlers. It is a fact well known to many persons in the community, (and it ought to be known to all,) that very few of the articles usually sold in a Grecery Store, yield so large a profit as ardent spiritis and an opinion is generally prevalent, that a Dry Grocery can never be sustained; or in other words, that public opinion is not enough in favor of Temperance, to induce men to encourage such an establishment, unless it be manifestly for their interest to do so. With the friends of Temperance, the undersigned offer to co-operate in showing this opinion to be erroneous; and as nothing but the most full and liberal patronage will enable them to do this, they flatter themselves it will not be withheld. it will not be withheld.

selves it will not be withheld.

It may be necessary to state, that the Teas, Oil, and most of the other articles, were selected by one who has had long experience in the basiness, and who is a competent judge.

Off-Articles sent to any part of the city free of expense.

WILLIAM HOOPER & Co. Boston, Nov. 25, 1829.

REMOVAL.

JACOB BANCROFT, would inform his customers that he has removed to No. 27, Union Street, opposite Maj. E Brigham's Tavera, where he has for sale an extensive assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, at fair prices for cash. Also, WOOLLEN and WORSTED YARN, of all kinds—NEWBURYPORT HOSIERY, by wholesale and retail.

Aug. 27. REMOVAL.

SCHOOL BOOKS

Published by E. & G. MERRIAM, Brookfield, Mass. For sale by Peirce & Williams, Boston; Whipple & Lawrence, Salem; Charles Whipple, Newburyport; Dorr & Howland, Worcester; Collier & Bartlett, Plymouth; Jona. Leavitt, New-York; O. Steele, Albany; Clark & Hosford, Troy, N. Y.; U. Hunt, Philadelphia; D. F. Robinson & Co. Hartford.

The AMERICAN READER: containing extracts suited to excite a love of Science and Literature, to refine the taste, and to improve the moral character. Designed for the use of Schools. Price 75 cents.

the use of Schools. Price 75 cents.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Having examined the "American Reader," recently published by E. & G. Merriam, of Brookfield, we cordially recommend it, as a School Book to be used by higher classes in common schools. It contains a judicious, claste, and valuable selection of pieces from standard writers. The moral tendency of the selection we consider highly sabtary. While it is calculated to assist the pupil in acquiring the art of reading, it will also furnish him with many valuable hints in regard to the formation of character. The merits of this compilation, when known, will, we think, secure for it extensive patronage.

THOMAS SNELL, JC.

ALVAN BOND.

Merriam's American Reader.—The business of puffing has become so common, that we are almost ashaued to recommend a book, however worthy it may be of approbation. In the present case, however, we can easily avoid this dilemma, by saying in one word, dhat the American Reader consists of extracts from such authors as Mrs. Hemans, Pollok, Jane Taylor, Addison, Cowper, Gray, Mrs. Opie, Campbell, Henry Kirke White,—and among our own writers, Irving, Webster, Wirt, Beecher, Humphrey, Hawes, Wayland, Everett, Whelpley, Griffin, W. Jay, Ames, Dwight, &c. N. York Journ. of Commerce.

The CHILD'S ASSISTANT in acquiring Useful and Practical Knowledge. Price 12 1-2 cents.

Ames, Dwight, &c. N. Fork Journ. of Commerce.

The CHILD'S ASSISTANT in acquiring Useful and Practical Knowledge. Price 12 1-2 cents.

The Book comprises brief, comprehensive and interesting Lessons, chiefly in the form of Question and Answer, on the following subjects: —Geography—History—Aborigines of America—American History—The United States—American Revolution—Astronomy—Clouds, Winds, &c.—The Human System—Falsehood—Reading—Manners and Customs—Natural History—Industry—Government—Instances of Ill Manners—Obedience—The Ten Commandments—Intemperance—Improper modes of Promuciation corrected—Maxims—Etymological Table of Names, important for explaining Texts in the New Testament—Explanation of common French and Latin phrases—Definitions of the most difficult words in this book.—It also contains tables of Weight, Measure, Time, Money, &c. &c.

It has been introduced into the primary schools in many of the principal towns in Massachusetts and the neighboring States.

From the Massachusetts Nomens—We have file in the Massachusetts and the neighboring States.

From the Massachusetts Yeoman .- We have felt the From the Massachusetts Yeoman.—We have felt the need, in our own family, of just such an "Assistant" as this little work. It is designed, by questions and answers, to impart to the inquisitive minds of young children, a know-ledge of facts important to be understood by them, and fitted to excite the curiosity to know more. With such a book at hand, many a leisure moment may be passed pleasantly to the parent and profitably to the gratified children.

OUTLINES of Practical Geography: Principally consisting of Questions on the Maps. By J. Muenscher, A.M. The FOURTH CLASS BOOK: containing Lessons in Reading, for the Younger Classes in Schools.

The AMERICAN PRIMER: designed as the First Book for Children. eop6w Oct. 21.

LECTURES ON HISTORY.

MR. EMERSON, of Wethersfield, Conn. proposes to deliver a Course of about 12 Lectures upon History, in the Town Hall, in Charlestown, on the evenings of Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, the first to commenceon Wednes-day next at 7 P. M.

Town Han, in Advances the first to communicate the Mediesdays and Fridays, the first to communicate the Message and Frickets at 25 cents each, at the bookstores of Message Crocker & Brewster, and Peirce & Williams.

He also proposes to deliver the same Course to his pupils in Wethersfield, soon after its completion here.

Nov. 16, 1829.

J. A. PERRY would inform her Friends and the Public, J. A. PERRY would inform her Friends and the Public, that she intends to continue her school through the Winter. A term of 16 weeks will commence on Monday the 30th inst. Literary and Ornamental Branches, taught as usual. The French Language also, if required.

Price of unition for the term, from \$3 to \$5.

Board \$1,50 per. week.

References.—Rev. Daniel Huntington, Rev. John Goldbruky, Eliah Whitman, Esq., N. Bridgewater.

Mr. Daniel Noves, Boston.

N. Bridgewater. Nov. 2, 1900.

A. Brideegater. No. 2, 1699

ASSISTANT TEACHER, OR LESSONS ON THE PIANO FORTE.

A LADY, who has for several years instructed in New-York, and Washington City, would take a small class, or give lessons to the members of a Female Acadeny located in some pleasant country town in New-England. Or she would act as Assistant and instruct in the various branches of English education usually taught in Academies. Application by letter to the Editors of this paper, post paid, will be attended to.

1. Nov. 11.

CARPETING AND RUGS. JOHN GULLIVER, No. 253 Washington Street, has st received and is now opening,
37 pieces fine and superine English Carpeting.
25 do. Ingrain American Carpeting.
2 bales Brussels, Wilton and Tufted Rugs.

1 do. Venitian Stair Carpeting.

The Carpetings were purchased at the recent Auction Sales in this city, and in New York, and will be sold by the bale or at retail, as low as they can be purchased at any place in the city.

Nov. 18.

TEMPERANCE NOTICE.

SULLIVAN & BARBOUR, at No. 24, Commercial of SULLIVAN & BARBOUR, at No. 24, Commercial cor-ner of Cross Street, near the new stone Market house, Bos-ton, have on hand, and intend to keep a general assortment of W. I. Goods, with the exception of Ardent Spirit, and they respectfully solicit the countenance and patronage of the public, both at this store and at No. 126 Court Street, where they have established a branch of their concern-which is conducted under the firm of WILLIAM HOOP-ER, & CO. Articles sold at wholesale and remail. (f. N. 18.

DANIEL HARWOOD, M. D.
DENTIST,
West Street....fourth door from Washington Street. 

REMOVAL.

EUGENE L. BELL, Commission Merchant, and wholesale Dealer in Shoes and Leather, has removed from No.
63, Water Street, to Nos. 15 & 16 North Market Street, b3, Water Street, to Nos. 10 & 10 Norm market street,
where a good supply of Shoe Stock, such as Lining and
Binding skins—Shoe-thread—Lastings—Ribbons-Galloons
—Cords—Russia & Domestic Sheetings, brown & bleach'd

—Cords—Russia & Domestic Sheetings, brown & bleach'd Shirtings—Steel clasps and Ornaments—black and color'd Roan skins, &c. &c. is offered for Sale, or in exchange for Boots and Shoes, on liberal terms.

Also, an assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Flannels and other articles suitable for the Fall trade.

Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes are respectfully invited to call.

4m Boston, Oct. 21, 1829.

DANIEL DENNY & Co. No. 87 State-street, op posite Merchant's Row, have for sale, a general assortment of Domestic and Foreign Piece Goods, adapted to the Country trade, which are offered on liberal terms for easily or credit.

6wis Oct. 28. or credit.

EUROPEAN LEECHES. THE subscriber has made such arrangements as will enable him to be constantly supplied with the genuine medical Leech.

He has just received a fresh supply, of very large size and in prime order; which are for sale.

EBENEZER WIGHT.

N. B. Physicians' prescriptions, and family will receive strict personal attention.

Milk Street, opposite Federal-St. copis12w Sept. 2. REMOVAL.

DR. COIT has removed to the corner of Kingston and

NEW TOMBS.

FOR SALE, under the Park Street Meeting House, 3 well built TOMBS. Inquire of EDMUND MUNROE, No. 57, or GEORGE DENNY, No. 87, State-street. Aug. 13. FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY give notice, that their Capital Stock is THREE HUNDRED THOU-SAND DOLLARS, which is all paid in, and invested according to law; and that they make Insurance against on Buildings, Merchandize and of

on Buildings, Merchandize and other property.

on Buildings, Merchandize and other property.

They also insure on MARINE RISKS, to an amount not exceeding Thirty Thousand Dollars on any one risk. Office No. 45, State-Street, Boston FRANCIS WILLH, President, Solve. Sept. 9, 1829

NO. 50....VO

REL

THE DEATHS OF BE

EXHIBITED The following pieces I particular desire to perpe happy and tormenting deat believers of the Gospel: but that those who sometimes steps of the infidels of for state in which they have ter it may also be seen what so received when about to lea-eternal life through Jesus are as well authenticated, w erally are.

BEL

Is privileged beyond the co "What is death, that I To die' why 'tis to trie
The great assembly of a
Immortal worthies, here
'Tis to behold, (O rapt
Those we have known
—Who would not
Who would not die tha

Was supported with a his last sickness. A few said to a friend, 'It is good God is to me. The ed such a season—such God, and such delight presence with and love t sible for words, or any I have had peace and joy forts and manifestations of forts and manifestation dant, as to render my st desirable in the world. condition with any one w

death, he said, with hand up and starting with tear tell you the comforts I for past expression. The co-an unworthy wretch are me nothing to pray for, b I enjoy a heaven already o how this soul of

Like a bird imprisoned in its flight. O that I had I would flee away to the rest forever? O that son

rest forever? O that som be commissioned; for I lor body, and be with my Lor O what a day of sunshi I have not words to expre-interruption he has been we 'O what delights! We of the third heaven? The no cloud; come Lord Jest

HERV

When his dissolution dre about hm:——'How than is the passage of the Lor life.—O welcome, welcome mayst well be reckoned am Christian! To live is Chr Lord, now lettest thou thy according to thy word, for

precious salvation One of the most illustrio ever bred-a man equally

ever bred—a man equany genius and for learning, y dress his wife in the view to tion in the following pious a "Love God, and begin shall find true and everlar you have travelled and we sorts of worldly cogitations sorrow in the end.—I each and fear God while he is yo God may grow up in him husband to you, and a fath and father that can never be This is true heroism! Suc

leigh! LOCKE For fourteen or lifteen yet closely to the study of the hoployed the last period of his beside. He was never we He was never w grand views of that sacred lation of all its parts. He everies in it, that gave him I ion. And so earnest was he riends, and the diffusion of mong them, that even the ery particularly exhorted the holy scriptures, exalting showed to man in justifying I Christ, and returning him speing called him to the knowled wour. To a person who as the shortest and surest way for attain to the true knowled eligion, in the full and just e "Let him study the Holy he New Testament. There words of eternal life.—It hath halvation for its end—and Tru

re of error, for its matter.' UNBELIEVE

" In that dread moment, how Raves round the walls of her Runs to each avenue and shri But shrieks in vain! . . . How On all she's leaving, now no l A little longer !- yet a little ! Oh might she stay to wash a And fit her for her passage ! Her very eyes weep blood; . She heaves is big with horror. Pursues her close through ever Till forced at last to the trem At once she sinks to everlasti

HOBBES Was a celebrated infidel of avado would sometimes speings of God and his word. haunted with the most to ad would awake in great ter appeared to go out in the nig ar any discourse of death, as thoughts of it. His last of